

Mobilization for Action through Planning and Partnership

MAPP



Community Health Status Assessment

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Data Snapshot

The following is a brief analysis of data collected to provide a baseline snapshot for the Mobilization for Action, Planning and Partnership process on Virginia's Eastern Shore.

- The universal measure of population health is **life expectancy**. While Eastern Shore residents' life expectancy (LE) has consistently increased since 1987, it has ranked in the bottom quartile (the least favorable ranking) for all counties and cities in Virginia. In 2007 Eastern Shore male LE is 71.5 years (US 75.6, VA 75.8) and female LE is 77.6 (US 80.8, VA 80.7). A significant disparity exists between White and Black races: Eastern Shore White males' LE (73.3) is greater than Black male LE (67.3) by 6 years; and White females (LE 79.1) live longer than Black females (LE 74.6) by 4.5 years. (See Tables 68 – 70, page 101-102.)
- Adults within the Eastern Shore Health District (ESHD) have the highest rate of **overweight** (70%) among all health districts in Virginia, ranking 35 out of 35 health districts. A third of Eastern Shore adults are **obese**, ranking 31 out of 35 health districts. (See Table 4, pages 11-12.)
- Eastern Shore adults are in the top quartile (the most favorable ranking) for the following chronic diseases or conditions: **asthma** (6.4%, ranking 6th out of 35 health districts); **sunburn** (24.9%, 3/35), and **frequent distress** (9.3%, 14/35). (See Table 4, pages 11-12.)
- ESHD adults rank in the bottom quartile (the least favorable ranking) among all health districts for the following chronic diseases or conditions: **arthritis** (42.3%, 34/35), obesity (33.1%, 31/35), **high blood pressure** (36.0%, 30/35), **diabetes** (11.9%, 29/35), **disability** (23.5%, 29/35), **high cholesterol** (40.1%, 23/30). (See Table 4, pages 11-12.)
- On the Eastern Shore, 22.1% of adults indicate they are current **smokers** (24/35), 14.0% **binge drink** (26/35), and 32.2% of adults do not receive **physical activity** (32/35). (See Table 4, pages 11-12.)
- Overall **cancer** incidence (482.1 per 1,000) and mortality (227.5 per 1,000) rank in the bottom quartile, the least favorable ranking, (30/35, 32/35 respectively). **Breast cancer** incidence is alarmingly the highest in the Commonwealth, 143.1 per 1,000 population (35/35). Breast cancer mortality is 30.4 deaths per 1,000 population (25/35). (See Tables 5 – 32, Figures 1- 13, pages 14 – 56.)
- Within the **County Health Rankings** both Accomack and Northampton Counties ranked in the bottom quartile (least favorable indicator) for five out of six 2011 indicators. Both counties ranked in the third quartile for overall morbidity. Cumulatively Eastern Shore residents lost 19,999 years of potential life before age 75 per 100,000 Eastern Shore residents last year, a striking statistic and a challenge for the local public health system. (See Tables 33 – 42, pages 57- 67.)
- **Social indicators** impacting health include **poverty** (Accomack 20.6%, Northampton 19.5%), **births to teens** (Accomack 32.9 per 1,000, Northampton County 39.2 per 1,000 – double the state average), and percent of **households headed by single female** (Accomack County 24%, Northampton County not available). (See Tables 43 – 54, pages 68 – 75)

- **The Food Environment Atlas** presents 164 indicators related to food, physical activity, and socioeconomic characteristics. Data was available only for Accomack County and not for Northampton County due to population size. In 2008, 10 grocery stores, 5 convenience stores with no fuel pumps, 18 convenience stores with fuel pumps, and 6 specialized food stores (retail bakeries, meat and seafood markets, and produce markets) existed in Accomack County. In addition, in 2008, the county had 37 fast food restaurants and 22 full-service restaurants. In 2009 and 2010, the Atlas recorded that only one farmers' market existed in Accomack County. (See *Tables 55 – 67, pages 76 – 99.*)
- **Maternal/child Health** indicators present the Eastern Shore with several challenges. First, while the recommended number of **prenatal visits** for a normal pregnancy is between 10 to 15 visits, only 47.3% of Eastern Shore pregnant women who delivered a live infant received the recommended 10 to 14 visits, and 11.3 received 15 or more visits, for a total of 58.6 women receiving the recommended number of prenatal visits or more. Of women who received fewer than the recommended prenatal visits, 36.8% received 1-9 visits, 2.0% received no prenatal care and 0.5% prenatal visits is unknown, for a total of 39.4 women receiving inadequate prenatal care. The Eastern Shore ranks in the bottom quartile of women from all Virginia Planning Districts for the number who receive the recommended number of prenatal visits. (See *Table 71, page 104*)
- 11.15% of the 556 babies born in 2009 were born with **low weight** (less than 2500 grams), ranking the Shore number 20 of 22 planning districts, again in the bottom quartile. (See *Table 73, page 105.*)
- Resident **induced terminations of pregnancy** for married women occurred at a rate of 12.2 per 1,000 females, ages 15 to 44 years, with a wide disparity between White (7.2 per 1,000 women ages 15 to 44) and Black women (18.3 per 1,000 women ages 15 – 44). This rate placed the Eastern Shore 14th among 22 Virginia Planning Districts and in the third quartile for induced terminations of pregnancy for married women. For unmarried women the rate was 83.5 per 1,000 females, ages 15 to 44 years, ranking 20 out of 22 Planning Districts, placing the Eastern Shore Planning District in the bottom quartile for non-marital induced terminations, with little disparity between White (87.8) and Black (86.0) races. (See *Table 74, page 105.*)
- Married women lost their babies by **natural fetal death** in 2009 at a rate of 4.82 per 1,000 females ages 15 to 44 and the rate for unmarried women was 69.8 per 1,000 females ages 15 to 44 years, the highest rate in Virginia. Both rates fall in the bottom quartile for natural fetal deaths in Virginia. (See *Table 75, page 106.*)
- **Total infant deaths** (5) in 2009 equated to a rate of 9.0 per 1,000 live births compared to Virginia's reference rate of 7.0. Among 21 unique rates within Virginia's 22 planning districts, Planning District 22, the Eastern Shore, ranked 16, falling within the bottom quartile. (See *Table 76, page 106.*)

I. Eastern Shore Health District Demographics

Table 1

| Population | | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| Total Population All Ages | Children 0 – 18 yrs | Adults 18 yrs and older | Adults 18-64 yrs | Adults 65 yrs And older |
| 51,886 | 11,773 (22.7%) | 40,113(77.3%) | 31,001 (59.7%) | 9,112 (17.6%) |

Table 2

| Ethnic and Cultural Population | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|---|
| Number of Whites 18 yrs and older | Number of Blacks 18 yrs and older | Number of Asians 18 yrs and older | Number of American Indians 18 yrs and older | Number of Hispanics 18 yrs and older |
| 27,514 (68.6%) | 12,282 (30.6%) | 175 (0.4%) | 142 (0.35%) | 2,528 (6.3%) |

Table 3

| Socioeconomic Status | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| Adults 25 years and older with no high school degree | Number of people (all ages) in poverty (100% FPL) | Adults 18-64 years without health insurance coverage | Adults 18-64 without health insurance coverage and below 200% FPL |
| 25.7% | 9,081 (17.5%) | 23.5% | 14.7% |

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 (population estimates, poverty rate), 2000 (no high school degree), 2005-2006 (no health insurance). Retrieved from: <http://www.vahealth.org/cdpc/data.htm>

II. Eastern Shore Health District

Chronic Diseases and Associated Conditions

Table 4

| Chronic Diseases and Associated Conditions | | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | Arthritis ¹ | Asthma | Diabetes | No Physical Activity |
| VIRGINIA | 27.2% | 8.4% | 7.4% | 21.6% |
| Low (Health District) | 16.6% Arlington | 4.2% Chickahominy | 3.1% Loudoun | 11.9% Arlington |
| High (Health District) | 44.0% Lenowisco | 12.4% Lenowisco | 13.2% Crater | 34.4% Crater |
| Eastern Shore (Rank /35 Health Districts) | 42.3% (34 th) | 6.4% (6 th) | 11.9% (29 th) | 32.2% (32 nd) |
| | Overweight | Obese | High Blood Pressure | High Cholesterol |
| VIRGINIA | 61.6% | 25.2% | 28.0% | 38.1% |
| Low (Health District) | 43.6% Arlington | 11.8% Arlington | 20.1% Alexandria | 28.4% Loudoun |
| High (Health District) | 70.0% Eastern Shore | 34.7% Lenowisco | 40.1% Southside | 47.6% Alleghany |
| Eastern Shore (Rank /35 HDs) | 70.0% (35 th) | 33.1% (31 st) | 36.0 (30 th) | 40.1% (23 rd) |
| | Sunburn (Past Year) ² | Current Smoker | Binge Drink | Have Frequent Distress |
| VIRGINIA | 33.2% | 19.5% | 12.9% | 9.5% |
| Low (Health District) | 22.4% Richmond City | 11.2% Fairfax | 6.1% Cumberland Plateau | 5.3% Alexandria Loudoun |
| High (Health District) | 43.4% Chickahominy | 32.7% Lenowisco | 20.6% Alexandria | 20.4% Cumberland Plateau |
| Eastern Shore (Rank /35 HDs) | 24.9% (3 rd) | 22.1% (24 th) | 14.0% (26 th) | 9.3% (14 th) |
| | Have Disability | | | |
| VIRGINIA | 17.8% | | | |
| Low (Health District) | 10.2% Alexandria | | | |
| High (Health District) | 29.7% Lenowisco | | | |
| Eastern Shore (Rank /35 HDs) | 23.5% (29 th) | | | |

Source: Virginia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Percentages are weighted and based on 2005-2007 data (exceptions noted in Data Notes). <http://www.vahealth.org/cdpc/data.htm>

Highlighted rankings indicate 4th quartile

Data Notes

Arthritis: Percentage of adults who report being told by a healthcare provider that they have arthritis.

Asthma: Percentage of adults who report a previous history of asthma and currently have asthma.

Diabetes: Percentage of adults who report being told by a healthcare provider that they had diabetes. Excludes diabetes during pregnancy (gestational) and pre-diabetes.

Physical Activity: Percentage of adults who have not participated in any exercise or activity (outside of work) in the past 30 days.

Physical Activity: Percentage of adults who have not participated in any exercise or activity (outside of work) in the past 30 days.

Overweight & obesity: Percentage of adults who have a body mass index (BMI), based on reported height and weight, greater than or equal to 25 ("overweight") or greater than or equal to 30 ("obese").

High blood pressure & high cholesterol: Percentage of adults who were told by a healthcare professional that they had high blood pressure or high blood cholesterol.

Current Smoker: Percentage of adults who smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and who now smoke either every day or some days.

Binge drinker: Percentage of men ages 25 and older who had five or more drinks (four or more drinks for women) on one occasion in the past 30 days.

Frequent Distress: Percentage of adults who said that their mental health was not good on at least 14 days in the past 30 days.

Disability: Percentage of adults who have a physical, mental or emotional problem that limits their ability to carry out daily activities.

¹ Arthritis prevalence rates based on 2005 and 2007 data combined (not collected in 2006).

² District-level percentage rates for sunburn in the past twelve months are based on data from 2003, 2004, and 2007 combined.

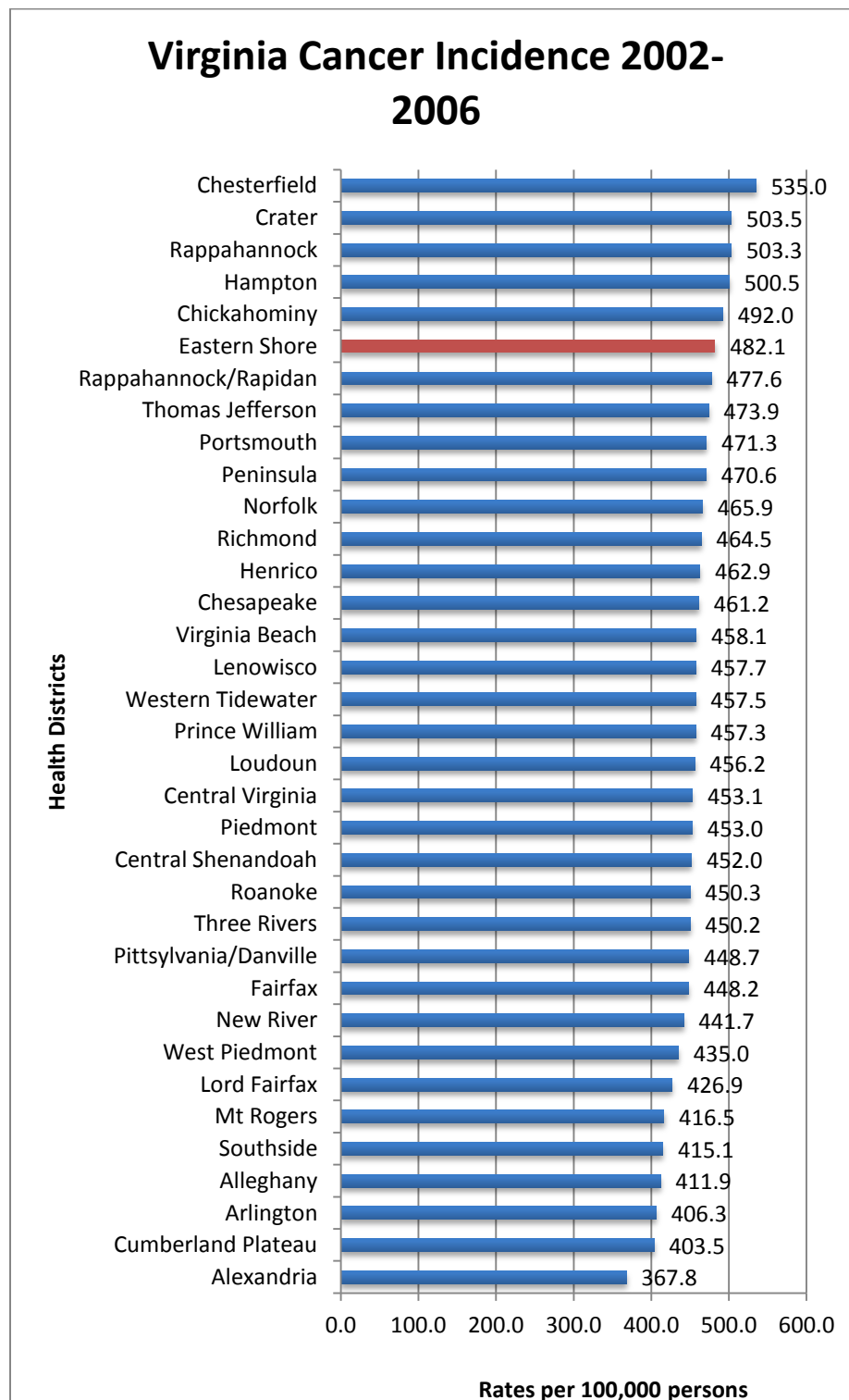
II. Cancer

Table 5

| Virginia Cancer Incidence 2002-2006 by Health District | | | | | |
|--|--------------|-----------|-----------------------|--------------|-----------|
| | Rate | Rank | | By Rate | By Rank |
| VIRGINIA | 452.8 | | | | |
| Alexandria | 367.8 | 1 | Alexandria | 367.8 | 1 |
| Alleghany | 411.9 | 4 | Cumberland Plateau | 403.5 | 2 |
| Arlington | 406.3 | 3 | Arlington | 406.3 | 3 |
| Central Shenandoah | 452.0 | 14 | Alleghany | 411.9 | 4 |
| Central Virginia | 453.1 | 16 | Southside | 415.1 | 5 |
| Chesapeake | 461.2 | 22 | Mt Rogers | 416.5 | 6 |
| Chesterfield | 535.0 | 35 | Lord Fairfax | 426.9 | 7 |
| Chickahominy | 492.0 | 31 | West Piedmont | 435.0 | 8 |
| Crater | 503.5 | 34 | New River | 441.7 | 9 |
| Cumberland Plateau | 403.5 | 2 | Fairfax | 448.2 | 10 |
| Eastern Shore | 482.1 | 30 | Pittsylvania/Danville | 448.7 | 11 |
| Fairfax | 448.2 | 10 | Three Rivers | 450.2 | 12 |
| Hampton | 500.5 | 32 | Roanoke | 450.3 | 13 |
| Henrico | 462.9 | 23 | Central Shenandoah | 452.0 | 14 |
| Lenowisco | 457.7 | 20 | Piedmont | 453.0 | 15 |
| Lord Fairfax | 426.9 | 7 | Central Virginia | 453.1 | 16 |
| Loudoun | 456.2 | 17 | Loudoun | 456.2 | 17 |
| Mt Rogers | 416.5 | 6 | Prince William | 457.3 | 18 |
| New River | 441.7 | 9 | Western Tidewater | 457.5 | 19 |
| Norfolk | 465.9 | 25 | Lenowisco | 457.7 | 20 |
| Peninsula | 470.6 | 26 | Virginia Beach | 458.1 | 21 |
| Piedmont | 453.0 | 15 | Chesapeake | 461.2 | 22 |
| Pittsylvania/Danville | 448.7 | 11 | Henrico | 462.9 | 23 |
| Portsmouth | 471.3 | 27 | Richmond | 464.5 | 24 |
| Prince William | 457.3 | 18 | Norfolk | 465.9 | 25 |
| Rappahannock | 503.3 | 33 | Peninsula | 470.6 | 26 |
| Rappahannock/Rapidan | 477.6 | 29 | Portsmouth | 471.3 | 27 |
| Richmond | 464.5 | 24 | Thomas Jefferson | 473.9 | 28 |
| Roanoke | 450.3 | 13 | Rappahannock/Rapidan | 477.6 | 29 |
| Southside | 415.1 | 5 | Eastern Shore | 482.1 | 30 |
| Thomas Jefferson | 473.9 | 28 | Chickahominy | 492.0 | 31 |
| Three Rivers | 450.2 | 12 | Hampton | 500.5 | 32 |
| Virginia Beach | 458.1 | 21 | Rappahannock | 503.3 | 33 |
| West Piedmont | 435.0 | 8 | Crater | 503.5 | 34 |
| Western Tidewater | 457.5 | 19 | Chesterfield | 535.0 | 35 |

Note: Data exclude basal and squamous cell skin and in situ cancers except urinary bladder. Rates are per 100,000 persons and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Source: Virginia Cancer Registry

Figure 1



Note: Data exclude basal and squamous cell skin and in situ cancers except urinary bladder.
Source: Virginia Cancer Registry

Table 6

| Eastern Shore Health District Cancer Incidence | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 2002 – 2006 by Race and Gender | | | | | | | | | |
| | Both Genders | | | Male | | | Female | | |
| | All Races* | White | Black | All Races* | White | Black | All Races* | White | Black |
| VIRGINIA | 452.8 | 432.5 | 466.7 | 532.5 | 499.4 | 610.1 | 398.1 | 387.0 | 371.3 |
| Eastern Shore | 482.1 | 476.5 | 492.8 | 559.3 | 532.0 | 637.8 | 426.1 | 437.5 | 397.4 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |

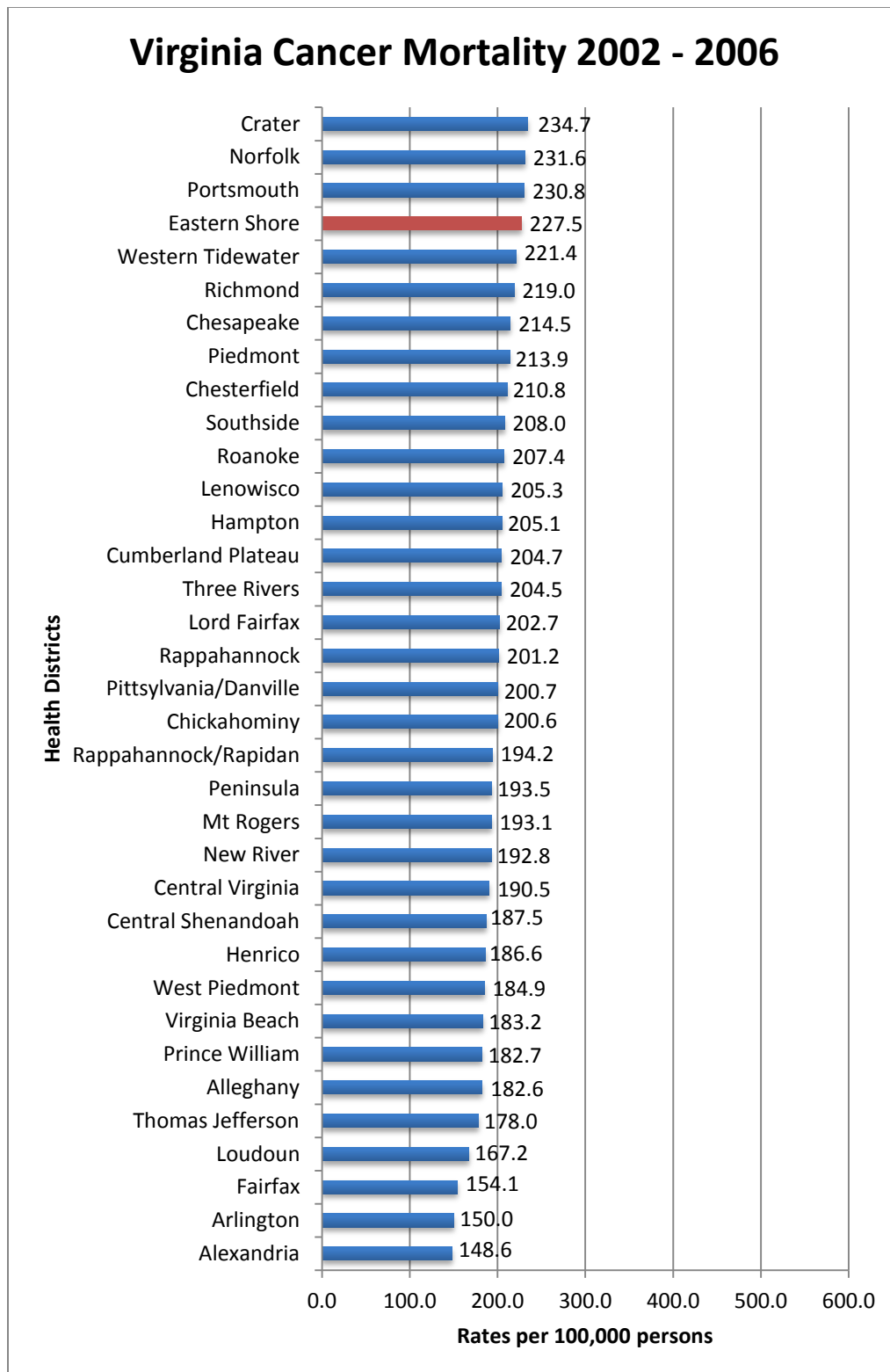
Note: Data exclude basal and squamous cell skin and in situ cancers except urinary bladder
Source: Virginia Cancer Registry

Table 7

| Virginia Cancer Mortality 2002-2006 by Health District | | | | | |
|--|--------------|-----------|-----------------------|--------------|-----------|
| | Rate | Rank | | By Rate | By Rank |
| VIRGINIA | 189.3 | | | | |
| Alexandria | 148.6 | 1 | Alexandria | 148.6 | 1 |
| Alleghany | 182.6 | 6 | Arlington | 150.0 | 2 |
| Arlington | 150.0 | 2 | Fairfax | 154.1 | 3 |
| Central Shenandoah | 187.5 | 11 | Loudoun | 167.2 | 4 |
| Central Virginia | 190.5 | 12 | Thomas Jefferson | 178.0 | 5 |
| Chesapeake | 214.5 | 29 | Alleghany | 182.6 | 6 |
| Chesterfield | 210.8 | 27 | Prince William | 182.7 | 7 |
| Chickahominy | 200.6 | 17 | Virginia Beach | 183.2 | 8 |
| Crater | 234.7 | 35 | West Piedmont | 184.9 | 9 |
| Cumberland Plateau | 204.7 | 22 | Henrico | 186.6 | 10 |
| Eastern Shore | 227.5 | 32 | Central Shenandoah | 187.5 | 11 |
| Fairfax | 154.1 | 3 | Central Virginia | 190.5 | 12 |
| Hampton | 205.1 | 23 | New River | 192.8 | 13 |
| Henrico | 186.6 | 10 | Mt Rogers | 193.1 | 14 |
| Lenowisco | 205.3 | 24 | Peninsula | 193.5 | 15 |
| Lord Fairfax | 202.7 | 20 | Rappahannock/Rapidan | 194.2 | 16 |
| Loudoun | 167.2 | 4 | Chickahominy | 200.6 | 17 |
| Mt Rogers | 193.1 | 14 | Pittsylvania/Danville | 200.7 | 18 |
| New River | 192.8 | 13 | Rappahannock | 201.2 | 19 |
| Norfolk | 231.6 | 34 | Lord Fairfax | 202.7 | 20 |
| Peninsula | 193.5 | 15 | Three Rivers | 204.5 | 21 |
| Piedmont | 213.9 | 28 | Cumberland Plateau | 204.7 | 22 |
| Pittsylvania/Danville | 200.7 | 18 | Hampton | 205.1 | 23 |
| Portsmouth | 230.8 | 33 | Lenowisco | 205.3 | 24 |
| Prince William | 182.7 | 7 | Roanoke | 207.4 | 25 |
| Rappahannock | 201.2 | 19 | Southside | 208.0 | 26 |
| Rappahannock/Rapidan | 194.2 | 16 | Chesterfield | 210.8 | 27 |
| Richmond | 219.0 | 30 | Piedmont | 213.9 | 28 |
| Roanoke | 207.4 | 25 | Chesapeake | 214.5 | 29 |
| Southside | 208.0 | 26 | Richmond | 219.0 | 30 |
| Thomas Jefferson | 178.0 | 5 | Western Tidewater | 221.4 | 31 |
| Three Rivers | 204.5 | 21 | Eastern Shore | 227.5 | 32 |
| Virginia Beach | 183.2 | 8 | Portsmouth | 230.8 | 33 |
| West Piedmont | 184.9 | 9 | Norfolk | 231.6 | 34 |
| Western Tidewater | 221.4 | 31 | Crater | 234.7 | 35 |

Rates are per 100,000 persons and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population
Source: Virginia Department of Health, Division of Health Statistics

Figure 2



Rates are per 100,000 persons and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population
Source: Virginia Department of Health, Division of Health Statistics

Table 8

| Eastern Shore Health District Cancer Mortality | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 2002 – 2006 by Race and Gender | | | | | | | | | |
| | Both Genders | | | Male | | | Female | | |
| | All Races* | White | Black | All Races* | White | Black | All Races* | White | Black |
| VIRGINIA | 227.5 | 214.0 | 266.4 | 276.4 | 247.6 | 366.8 | 193.0 | 188.4 | 203.7 |
| Eastern Shore | 189.3 | 183.3 | 235.5 | 236.0 | 225.2 | 320.0 | 158.5 | 155.3 | 184.1 |

Rates are per 100,000 persons and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population

Source: Virginia Department of Health, Division of Health Statistics

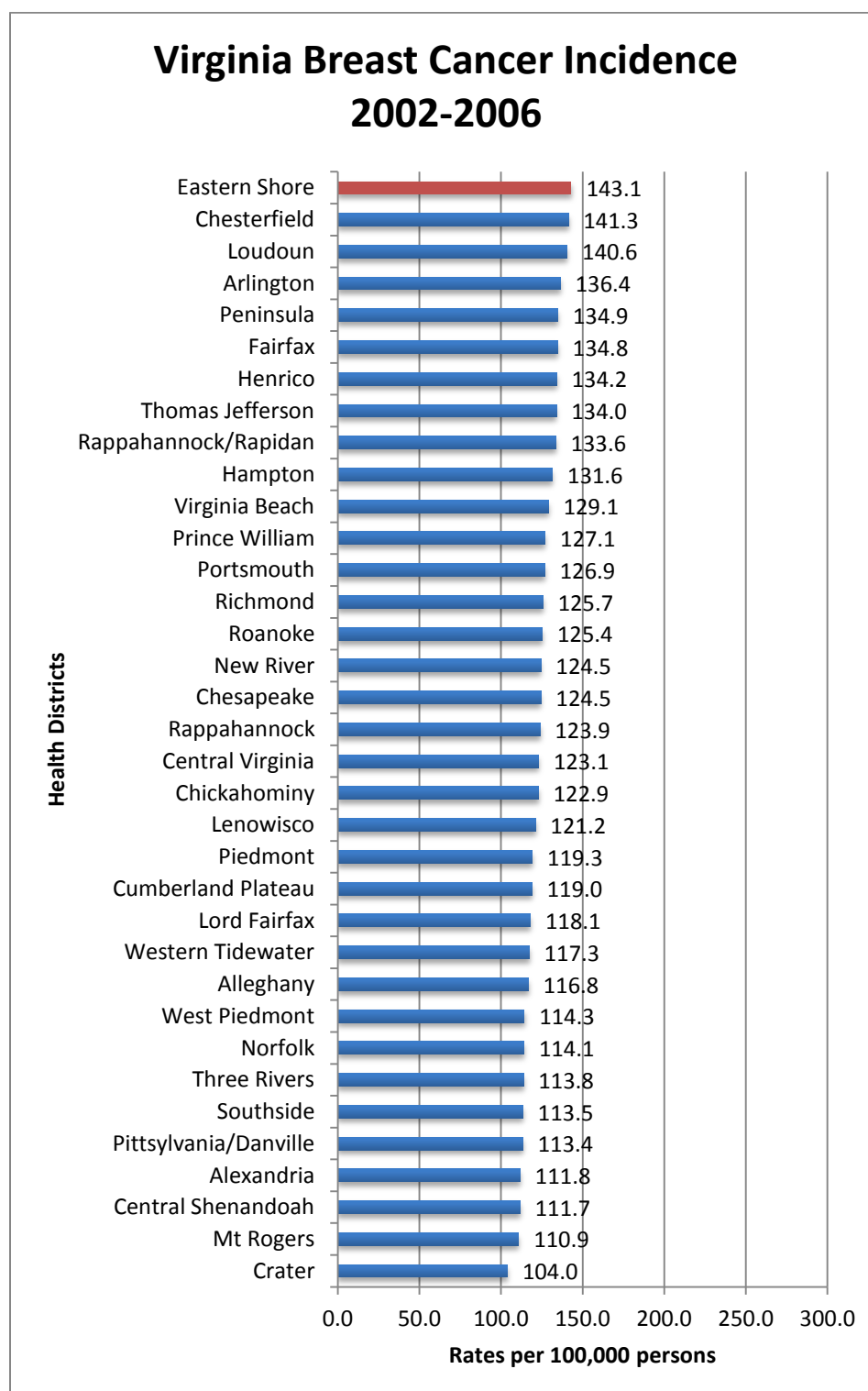
Table 9

| Virginia Breast Cancer Incidence 2002 -2006 by Health District | | | | | |
|--|--------------|-----------|-----------------------|--------------|-----------|
| | Rate | Rank | | By Rate | By Rank |
| VIRGINIA | 126.3 | | | | |
| Alexandria | 111.8 | 4 | Crater | 104.0 | 1 |
| Alleghany | 116.8 | 10 | Mt Rogers | 110.9 | 2 |
| Arlington | 136.4 | 32 | Central Shenandoah | 111.7 | 3 |
| Central Shenandoah | 111.7 | 3 | Alexandria | 111.8 | 4 |
| Central Virginia | 123.1 | 17 | Pittsylvania/Danville | 113.4 | 5 |
| Chesapeake | 124.5 | 19 | Southside | 113.5 | 6 |
| Chesterfield | 141.3 | 34 | Three Rivers | 113.8 | 7 |
| Chickahominy | 122.9 | 16 | Norfolk | 114.1 | 8 |
| Crater | 104.0 | 1 | West Piedmont | 114.3 | 9 |
| Cumberland Plateau | 119.0 | 13 | Alleghany | 116.8 | 10 |
| Eastern Shore | 143.1 | 35 | Western Tidewater | 117.3 | 11 |
| Fairfax | 134.8 | 30 | Lord Fairfax | 118.1 | 12 |
| Hampton | 131.6 | 26 | Cumberland Plateau | 119.0 | 13 |
| Henrico | 134.2 | 29 | Piedmont | 119.3 | 14 |
| Lenowisco | 121.2 | 15 | Lenowisco | 121.2 | 15 |
| Lord Fairfax | 118.1 | 12 | Chickahominy | 122.9 | 16 |
| Loudoun | 140.6 | 33 | Central Virginia | 123.1 | 17 |
| Mt Rogers | 110.9 | 2 | Rappahannock | 123.9 | 18 |
| New River | 124.5 | 20 | Chesapeake | 124.5 | 19 |
| Norfolk | 114.1 | 8 | New River | 124.5 | 20 |
| Peninsula | 134.9 | 31 | Roanoke | 125.4 | 21 |
| Piedmont | 119.3 | 14 | Richmond | 125.7 | 22 |
| Pittsylvania/Danville | 113.4 | 5 | Portsmouth | 126.9 | 23 |
| Portsmouth | 126.9 | 23 | Prince William | 127.1 | 24 |
| Prince William | 127.1 | 24 | Virginia Beach | 129.1 | 25 |
| Rappahannock | 123.9 | 18 | Hampton | 131.6 | 26 |
| Rappahannock/Rapidan | 133.6 | 27 | Rappahannock/Rapidan | 133.6 | 27 |
| Richmond | 125.7 | 22 | Thomas Jefferson | 134.0 | 28 |
| Roanoke | 125.4 | 21 | Henrico | 134.2 | 29 |
| Southside | 113.5 | 6 | Fairfax | 134.8 | 30 |
| Thomas Jefferson | 134.0 | 28 | Peninsula | 134.9 | 31 |
| Three Rivers | 113.8 | 7 | Arlington | 136.4 | 32 |
| Virginia Beach | 129.1 | 25 | Loudon | 140.6 | 33 |
| West Piedmont | 114.3 | 9 | Chesterfield | 141.3 | 34 |
| Western Tidewater | 117.3 | 11 | Eastern Shore | 143.1 | 35 |

Rates are per 100,000 persons and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.

Source: Virginia Cancer Registry

Figure 3



Rates are per 100,000 persons and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.
Source: Virginia Cancer Registry

Table 10

| Eastern Shore Health District Breast Cancer Incidence 2002-2006 by Race | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Female | | | |
| | All Races* | White | Black |
| VIRGINIA | 143.1 | 129.1 | 109.3 |
| Eastern Shore | 126.3 | 121.9 | 119.9 |

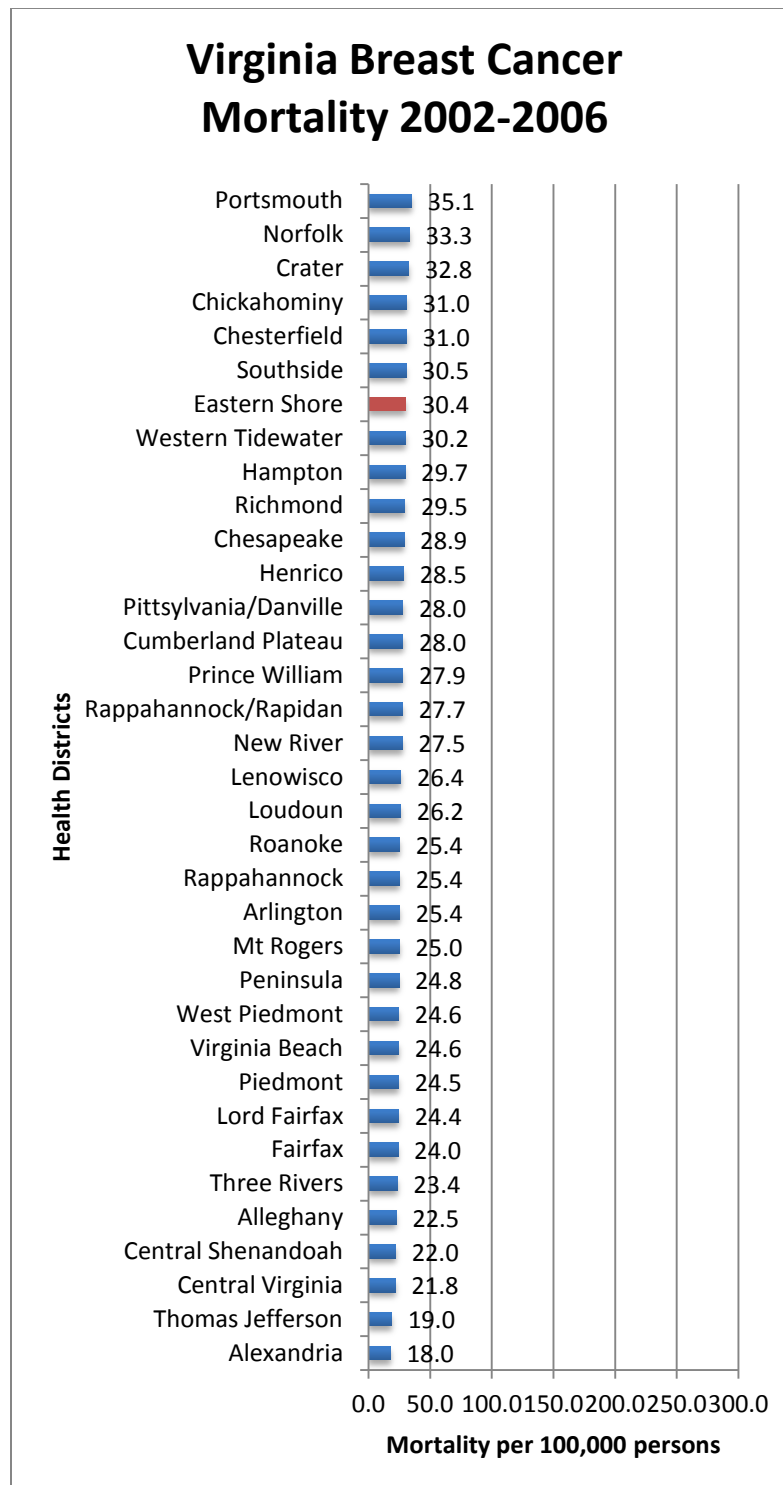
*Includes White, Black and other races
Source: Virginia Cancer Registry

Table 11

| Virginia Breast Cancer Mortality 2002 -2006 by Health District | | | | | |
|--|-------------|-----------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------|
| | Rate | Rank | | By Rate | By Rank |
| VIRGINIA | 25.8 | | | | |
| Alexandria | 18.0 | 1 | Alexandria | 18.0 | 1 |
| Alleghany | 22.5 | 5 | Thomas Jefferson | 19.0 | 2 |
| Arlington | 25.4 | 13 | Central Virginia | 21.8 | 3 |
| Central Shenandoah | 22.0 | 4 | Central Shenandoah | 22.0 | 4 |
| Central Virginia | 21.8 | 3 | Alleghany | 22.5 | 5 |
| Chesapeake | 28.9 | 21 | Three Rivers | 23.4 | 6 |
| Chesterfield | 31.0 | 27 | Fairfax | 24.0 | 7 |
| Chickahominy | 31.0 | 27 | Lord Fairfax | 24.4 | 8 |
| Crater | 32.8 | 28 | Piedmont | 24.5 | 9 |
| Cumberland Plateau | 28.0 | 19 | Virginia Beach | 24.6 | 10 |
| Eastern Shore | 30.4 | 25 | West Piedmont | 24.6 | 10 |
| Fairfax | 24.0 | 7 | Peninsula | 24.8 | 11 |
| Hampton | 29.7 | 23 | Mt Rogers | 25.0 | 12 |
| Henrico | 28.5 | 20 | Arlington | 25.4 | 13 |
| Lenowisco | 26.4 | 15 | Rappahannock | 25.4 | 13 |
| Lord Fairfax | 24.4 | 8 | Roanoke | 25.4 | 13 |
| Loudoun | 26.2 | 14 | Loudoun | 26.2 | 14 |
| Mt Rogers | 25.0 | 12 | Lenowisco | 26.4 | 15 |
| New River | 27.5 | 16 | New River | 27.5 | 16 |
| Norfolk | 33.3 | 29 | Rappahannock/Rapidan | 27.7 | 17 |
| Peninsula | 24.8 | 11 | Prince William | 27.9 | 18 |
| Piedmont | 24.5 | 9 | Cumberland Plateau | 28.0 | 19 |
| Pittsylvania/Danville | 28.0 | 19 | Pittsylvania/Danville | 28.0 | 19 |
| Portsmouth | 35.1 | 30 | Henrico | 28.5 | 20 |
| Prince William | 27.9 | 18 | Chesapeake | 28.9 | 21 |
| Rappahannock | 25.4 | 13 | Richmond | 29.5 | 22 |
| Rappahannock/Rapidan | 27.7 | 17 | Hampton | 29.7 | 23 |
| Richmond | 29.5 | 22 | Western Tidewater | 30.2 | 24 |
| Roanoke | 25.4 | 13 | Eastern Shore | 30.4 | 25 |
| Southside | 30.5 | 26 | Southside | 30.5 | 26 |
| Thomas Jefferson | 19.0 | 2 | Chesterfield | 31.0 | 27 |
| Three Rivers | 23.4 | 6 | Chickahominy | 31.0 | 27 |
| Virginia Beach | 24.6 | 10 | Crater | 32.8 | 28 |
| West Piedmont | 24.6 | 10 | Norfolk | 33.3 | 29 |
| Western Tidewater | 30.2 | 24 | Portsmouth | 35.1 | 30 |

Rates are per 100,000 persons and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.
Source: Virginia Department of Health, Division of Health Statistics

Figure 4



Source: Virginia Department of Health, Division of Health Statistics

Table 12

| Eastern Shore Health District Breast Cancer Mortality | | | |
|---|------------|-------|-------|
| 2002-2006 by Race | | | |
| Female | | | |
| | All Races* | White | Black |
| VIRGINIA | 25.8 | 24.2 | 34.8 |
| Eastern Shore | 30.4 | 27.6 | ~ |

*Includes White, Black and other races

~ Number or cases too small (25 or less) to calculate reliable rate

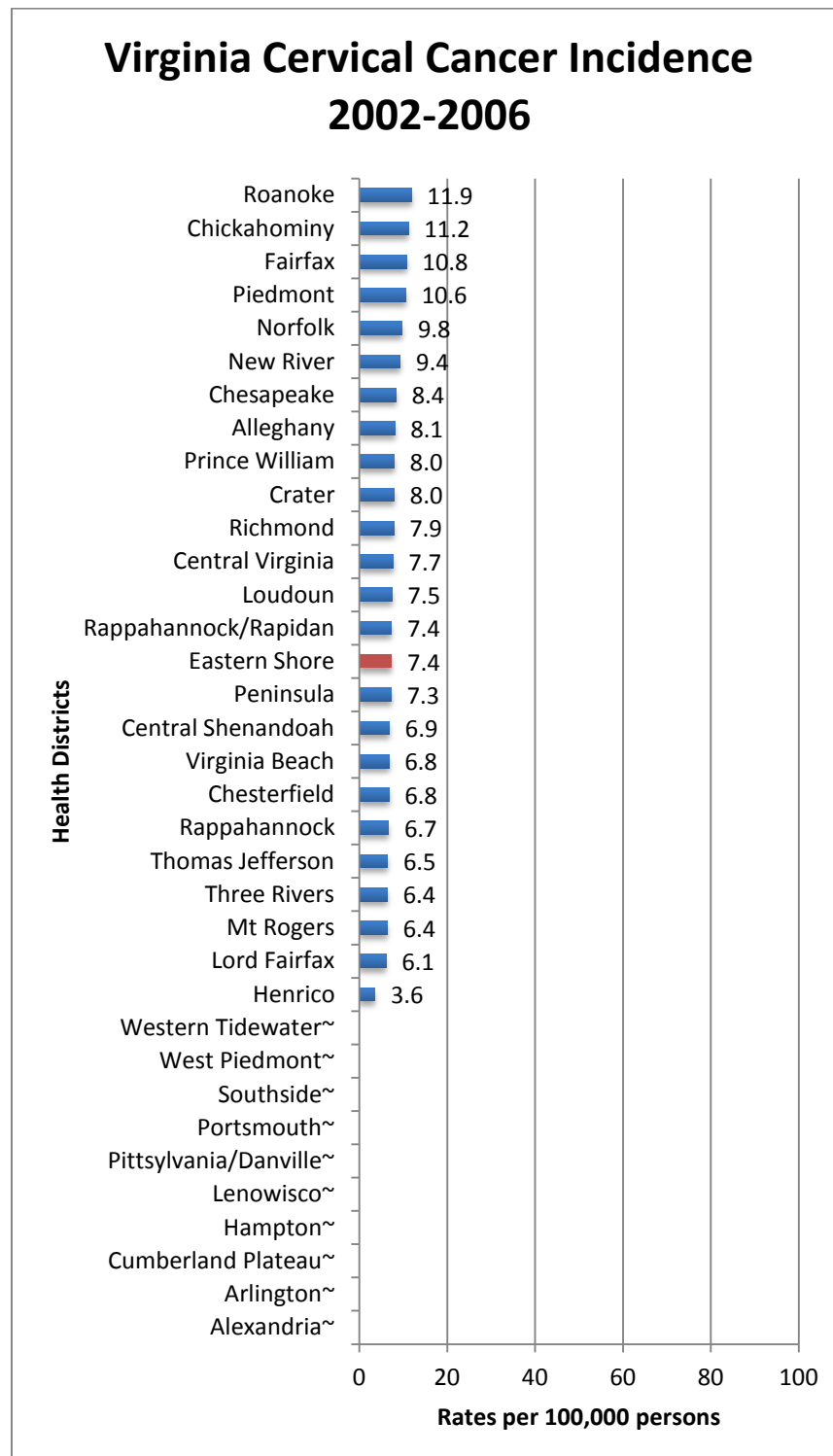
Table 13

| Virginia Cervical Cancer Incidence 2002-2006 by Health District | | | | | |
|---|------------|-----------|------------------------|------------|-----------|
| | Rate | Rank | | By Rate | By Rank |
| Virginia | 7.2 | | | | 1 |
| Alexandria | ~ | 1 | Alexandria~ | | 1 |
| Alleghany | 8.1 | 16 | Arlington~ | | 1 |
| Arlington | ~ | 1 | Cumberland Plateau~ | | 1 |
| Central Shenandoah | 6.9 | 8 | Hampton~ | | 1 |
| Central Virginia | 7.7 | 13 | Lenowisco~ | | 1 |
| Chesapeake | 8.4 | 17 | Pittsylvania/Danville~ | | 1 |
| Chesterfield | 6.8 | 7 | Portsmouth~ | | 1 |
| Chickahominy | 11.2 | 22 | Southside~ | | 1 |
| Crater | 8.0 | 15 | West Piedmont~ | | 1 |
| Cumberland Plateau | ~ | 1 | Western Tidewater~ | | 1 |
| Eastern Shore | 7.4 | 10 | Henrico | 3.6 | 2 |
| Fairfax | 10.8 | 21 | Lord Fairfax | 6.1 | 3 |
| Hampton* | ~ | 1 | Mt Rogers | 6.4 | 4 |
| Henrico | 3.6 | 2 | Three Rivers | 6.4 | 4 |
| Lenowisco* | ~ | 1 | Thomas Jefferson | 6.5 | 5 |
| Lord Fairfax | 6.1 | 3 | Rappahannock | 6.7 | 6 |
| Loudoun | 7.5 | 12 | Chesterfield | 6.8 | 7 |
| Mt Rogers | 6.4 | 4 | Virginia Beach | 6.8 | 7 |
| New River | 9.4 | 18 | Central Shenandoah | 6.9 | 8 |
| Norfolk | 9.8 | 19 | Peninsula | 7.3 | 9 |
| Peninsula | 7.3 | 9 | Eastern Shore | 7.4 | 10 |
| Piedmont | 10.6 | 20 | Rappahannock/Rapidan | 7.4 | 11 |
| Pittsylvania/Danville* | ~ | 1 | Loudoun | 7.5 | 12 |
| Portsmouth* | ~ | 1 | Central Virginia | 7.7 | 13 |
| Prince William | 8.2 | 15 | Richmond | 7.9 | 14 |
| Rappahannock | 6.7 | 6 | Crater | 8.0 | 15 |
| Rappahannock/Rapidan | 7.4 | 11 | Prince William | 8.0 | 15 |
| Richmond | 7.9 | 14 | Alleghany | 8.1 | 16 |
| Roanoke | 11.9 | 23 | Chesapeake | 8.4 | 17 |
| Southside* | ~ | 1 | New River | 9.4 | 18 |
| Thomas Jefferson | 6.5 | 5 | Norfolk | 9.8 | 19 |
| Three Rivers | 6.4 | 4 | Piedmont | 10.6 | 20 |
| Virginia Beach | 6.8 | 7 | Fairfax | 10.8 | 21 |
| West Piedmont* | ~ | 1 | Chickahominy | 11.2 | 22 |
| Western Tidewater* | ~ | 1 | Roanoke | 11.9 | 23 |

Source: Virginia Department of Health, Division of Health Statistics

~ Number of cases too small (25 or less) to calculate reliable rate

Figure 5



~ Number of cases too small (25 or less) to calculate reliable rate Source: Virginia Department of Health, Division of Health Statistics

Table 14

| Eastern Shore Health District Cervical Cancer Incidence | | | |
|---|-----------|-------|-------|
| 2002 – 2006 by Race | | | |
| Female | | | |
| | All Races | White | Black |
| Virginia | 126.3 | 121.9 | 119.9 |
| Eastern Shore | 143.1 | 129.1 | 109.3 |

* Includes White, black and other races
 Source: Virginia Cancer Registry

Table 15

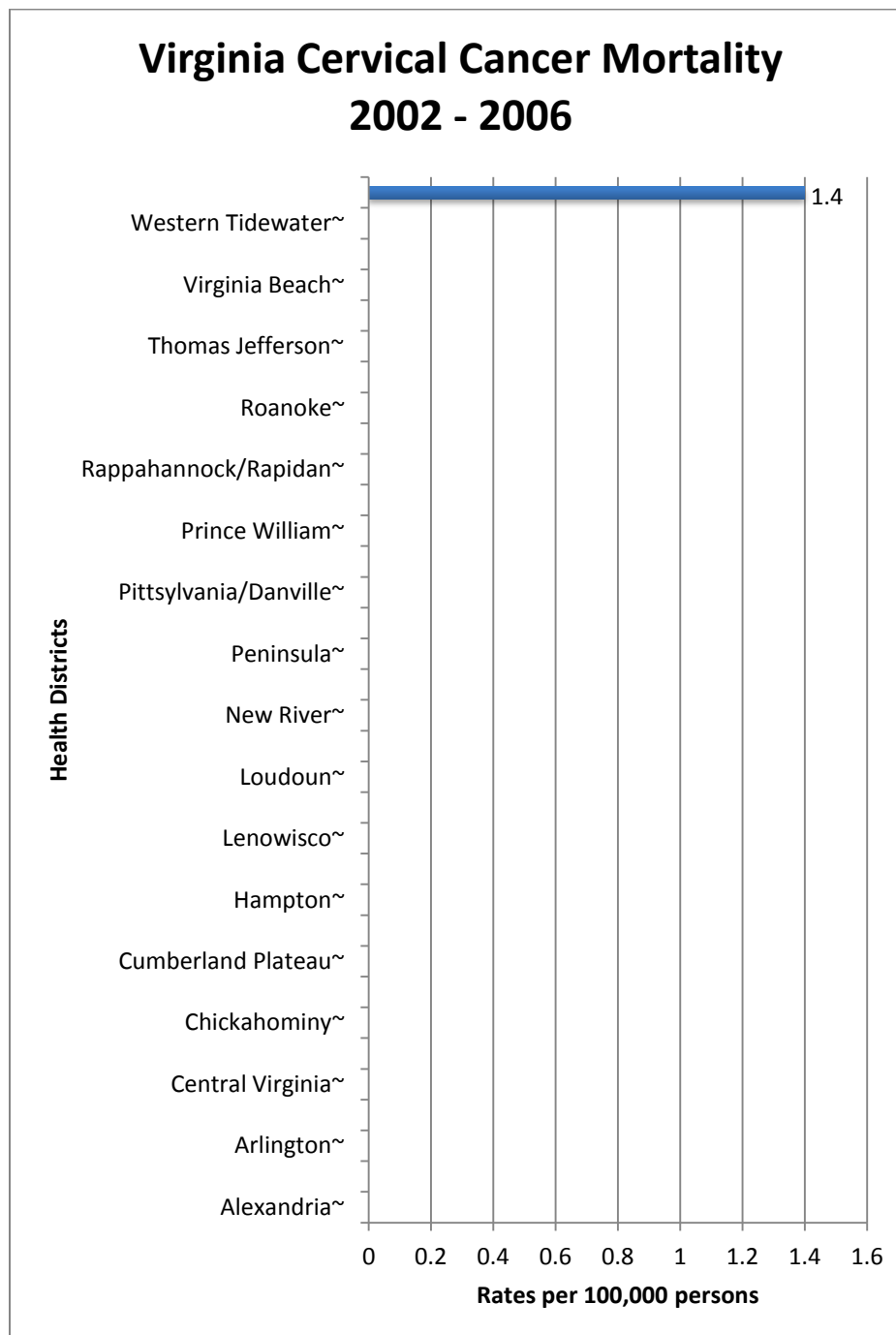
| Virginia Cervical Cancer Mortality 2002 - 2006 by Health District | | | | | |
|---|------------|------|------------------------|---------|---------|
| | Rate | Rank | | By Rate | By Rank |
| Virginia | 2.1 | | | | |
| Alexandria | ~ | 1 | Alexandria~ | | 1 |
| Alleghany | ~ | 1 | Alleghany~ | | 1 |
| Arlington | ~ | 1 | Arlington~ | | 1 |
| Central Shenandoah | ~ | 1 | Central Shenandoah~ | | 1 |
| Central Virginia | ~ | 1 | Central Virginia~ | | 1 |
| Chesapeake | ~ | 1 | Chesapeake~ | | 1 |
| Chickahominy | ~ | 1 | Chickahominy~ | | 1 |
| Crater | ~ | 1 | Crater~ | | 1 |
| Cumberland Plateau | ~ | 1 | Cumberland Plateau~ | | 1 |
| Eastern Shore | ~ | 1 | Eastern Shore~ | | 1 |
| Fairfax | 1.4 | 2 | Hampton~ | | 1 |
| Hampton | ~ | 1 | Henrico~ | | 1 |
| Henrico | ~ | 1 | Lenowisco~ | | 1 |
| Lenowisco | ~ | 1 | Lord Fairfax~ | | 1 |
| Lord Fairfax | ~ | 1 | Loudoun~ | | 1 |
| Loudoun | ~ | 1 | Mt Rogers~ | | 1 |
| Mt Rogers | ~ | 1 | New River~ | | 1 |
| New River | ~ | 1 | Norfolk~ | | 1 |
| Norfolk | ~ | 1 | Peninsula~ | | 1 |
| Peninsula | ~ | 1 | Piedmont~ | | 1 |
| Piedmont | ~ | 1 | Pittsylvania/Danville~ | | 1 |
| Pittsylvania/Danville | ~ | 1 | Portsmouth~ | | 1 |
| Portsmouth | ~ | 1 | Prince William~ | | 1 |
| Prince William | ~ | 1 | Rappahannock~ | | 1 |
| Rappahannock | ~ | 1 | Rappahannock/Rapidan~ | | 1 |
| Rappahannock/Rapidan | ~ | 1 | Richmond~ | | 1 |
| Richmond | ~ | 1 | Roanoke~ | | 1 |
| Roanoke | ~ | 1 | Southside~ | | 1 |
| Southside | ~ | 1 | Thomas Jefferson~ | | 1 |
| Thomas Jefferson | ~ | 1 | Three Rivers~ | | 1 |
| Three Rivers | ~ | 1 | Virginia Beach~ | | 1 |
| Virginia Beach | ~ | 1 | West Piedmont~ | | 1 |
| West Piedmont | ~ | 1 | Western Tidewater~ | | 1 |
| Western Tidewater | ~ | 1 | Fairfax | 1.4 | 2 |

Note: Rates are per 100,000 persons and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.

~ Number of cases too small (25 or less) to calculate reliable rate

Source: Virginia Department of Health, Division of Health Statistics

Figure 6



Note: Rates are per 100,000 persons and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.

~ Number of cases too small (25 or less) to calculate reliable rate

Source: Virginia Department of Health, Division of Health Statistics

Table 16

| Eastern Shore Health District Cervical Cancer Mortality | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 2002-2006 by Race | | | |
| Female | | | |
| | All Races* | White | Black |
| VIRGINIA | 25.8 | 24.2 | 34.8 |
| Eastern Shore | 30.4 | 27.6 | ~ |

Note: Rates are per 100,000 persons and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.

~ Number of cases too small (25 or less) to calculate reliable rate

Source: Virginia Department of Health, Division of Health Statistics

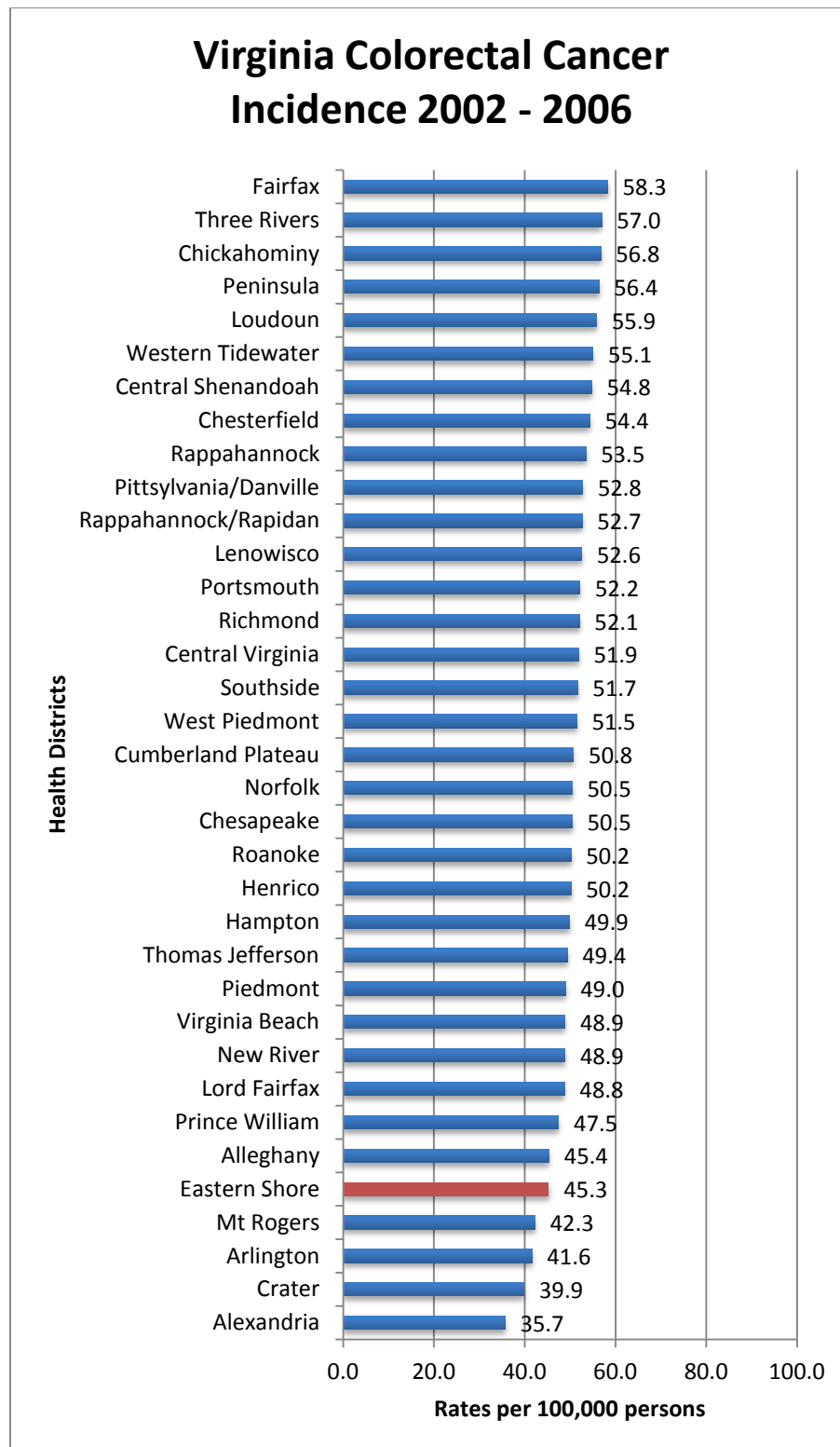
Table 17

| Virginia Colorectal Cancer Incidence 2002-2006 by Health District | | | | | |
|---|-------------|----------|-----------------------|-------------|----------|
| | Rate | Rank | | By Rate | By Rank |
| VIRGINIA | 49.4 | | | | |
| Alexandria | 35.7 | 1 | Alexandria | 35.7 | 1 |
| Alleghany | 45.4 | 6 | Crater | 39.9 | 2 |
| Arlington | 41.6 | 3 | Arlington | 41.6 | 3 |
| Central Shenandoah | 54.8 | 26 | Mt Rogers | 42.3 | 4 |
| Central Virginia | 51.9 | 18 | Eastern Shore | 45.3 | 5 |
| Chesapeake | 50.5 | 14 | Alleghany | 45.4 | 6 |
| Chesterfield | 54.4 | 25 | Prince William | 47.5 | 7 |
| Chickahominy | 56.8 | 30 | Lord Fairfax | 48.8 | 8 |
| Crater | 39.9 | 2 | New River | 48.9 | 9 |
| Cumberland Plateau | 50.8 | 15 | Virginia Beach | 48.9 | 9 |
| Eastern Shore | 45.3 | 5 | Piedmont | 49.0 | 10 |
| Fairfax | 58.3 | 32 | Thomas Jefferson | 49.4 | 11 |
| Hampton | 49.9 | 12 | Hampton | 49.9 | 12 |
| Henrico | 50.2 | 13 | Henrico | 50.2 | 13 |
| Lenowisco | 52.6 | 21 | Roanoke | 50.2 | 13 |
| Lord Fairfax | 48.8 | 8 | Chesapeake | 50.5 | 14 |
| Loudoun | 55.9 | 28 | Norfolk | 50.5 | 14 |
| Mt Rogers | 42.3 | 4 | Cumberland Plateau | 50.8 | 15 |
| New River | 48.9 | 9 | West Piedmont | 51.5 | 16 |
| Norfolk | 50.5 | 14 | Southside | 51.7 | 17 |
| Peninsula | 56.4 | 29 | Central Virginia | 51.9 | 18 |
| Piedmont | 49.0 | 10 | Richmond | 52.1 | 19 |
| Pittsylvania/Danville | 52.8 | 23 | Portsmouth | 52.2 | 20 |
| Portsmouth | 52.2 | 20 | Lenowisco | 52.6 | 21 |
| Prince William | 47.5 | 7 | Rappahannock/Rapidan | 52.7 | 22 |
| Rappahannock | 53.5 | 24 | Pittsylvania/Danville | 52.8 | 23 |
| Rappahannock/Rapidan | 52.7 | 22 | Rappahannock | 53.5 | 24 |
| Richmond | 52.1 | 19 | Chesterfield | 54.4 | 25 |
| Roanoke | 50.2 | 13 | Central Shenandoah | 54.8 | 26 |
| Southside | 51.7 | 17 | Western Tidewater | 55.1 | 27 |
| Thomas Jefferson | 49.4 | 11 | Loudoun | 55.9 | 28 |
| Three Rivers | 57.0 | 31 | Peninsula | 56.4 | 29 |
| Virginia Beach | 48.9 | 9 | Chickahominy | 56.8 | 30 |
| West Piedmont | 51.5 | 16 | Three Rivers | 57.0 | 31 |
| Western Tidewater | 55.1 | 27 | Fairfax | 58.3 | 32 |

Rates are per 100,000 persons and are age-adjusted to U.S. standard population.

Source: Virginia Cancer Registry

Figure 7



Source: Virginia Cancer Registry

Table 18

| Eastern Shore Health District Colorectal Cancer Incidence | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 2002-2006 by Race and Gender | | | | | | | | | |
| | Both Genders | | | Male | | | Female | | |
| | All Races* | White | Black | All Races* | White | Black | All Races | White | Black |
| VIRGINIA | 49.4 | 45.8 | 58.9 | 57.3 | 53.3 | 69.4 | 43.3 | 39.9 | 51.9 |
| Eastern Shore | 45.3 | 39.4 | 47.7 | 49.4 | 42.4 | 67.4 | 41.9 | 36.6 | 38.7 |

*Includes White, Black and other races

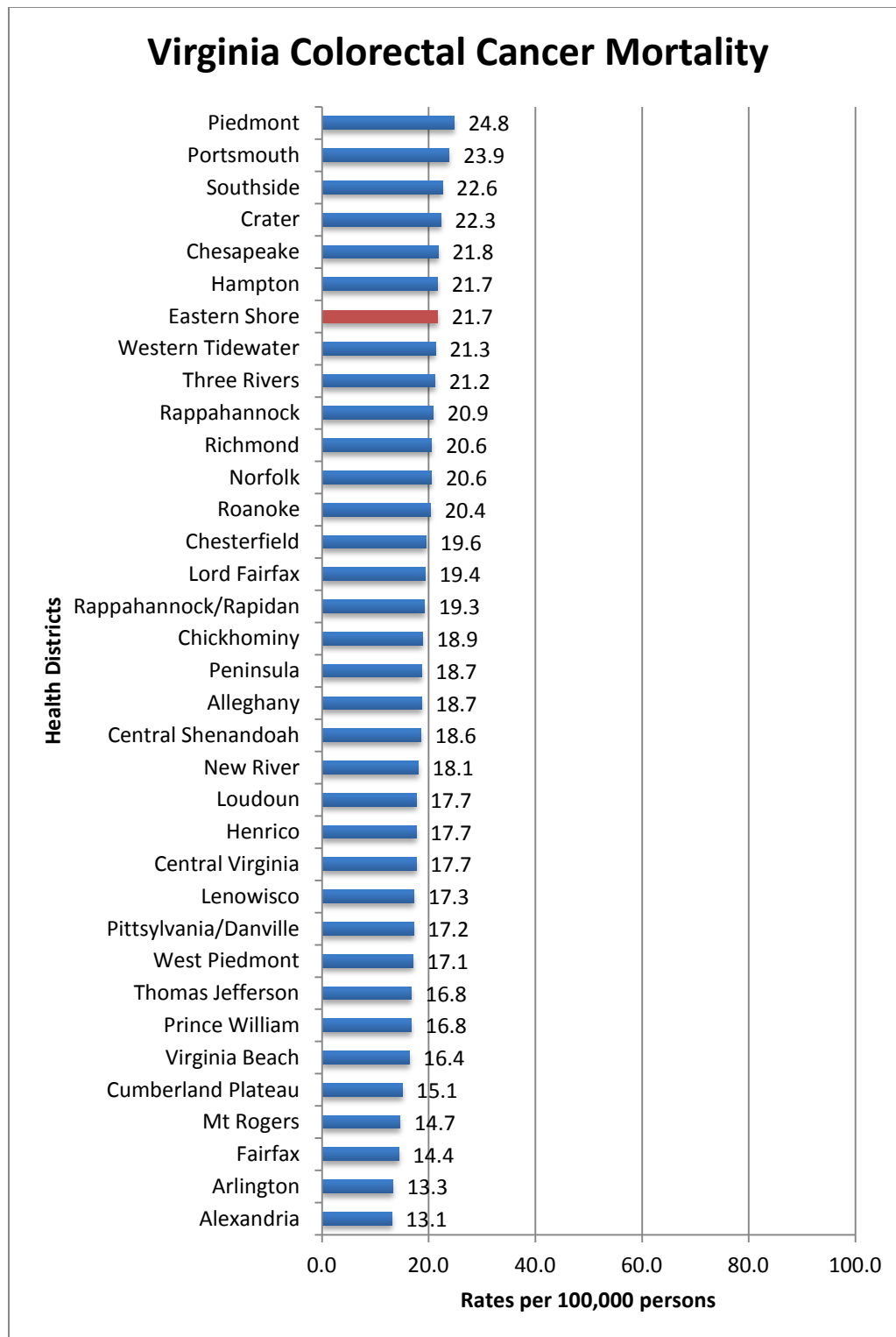
Source: Virginia Department of Health, Division of Health Statistics

Table 19

| Virginia Colorectal Cancer Mortality 2002-2006 by Health District | | | | | |
|---|-------------|-----------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------|
| | Rate | Rank | | By Rate | By Rank |
| VIRGINIA | 18.0 | | | | |
| Alexandria | 13.1 | 1 | Alexandria | 13.1 | 1 |
| Alleghany | 18.7 | 14 | Arlington | 13.3 | 2 |
| Arlington | 13.3 | 2 | Fairfax | 14.4 | 3 |
| Central Shenandoah | 18.6 | 13 | Mt Rogers | 14.7 | 4 |
| Central Virginia | 17.7 | 11 | Cumberland Plateau | 15.1 | 5 |
| Chesapeake | 21.8 | 25 | Virginia Beach | 16.4 | 6 |
| Chesterfield | 19.6 | 18 | Prince William | 16.8 | 7 |
| Chickahominy | 18.9 | 15 | Thomas Jefferson | 16.8 | 7 |
| Crater | 22.3 | 26 | West Piedmont | 17.1 | 8 |
| Cumberland Plateau | 15.1 | 5 | Pittsylvania/Danville | 17.2 | 9 |
| Eastern Shore | 21.7 | 24 | Lenowisco | 17.3 | 10 |
| Fairfax | 14.4 | 3 | Central Virginia | 17.7 | 11 |
| Hampton | 21.7 | 24 | Henrico | 17.7 | 11 |
| Henrico | 17.7 | 11 | Loudoun | 17.7 | 11 |
| Lenowisco | 17.3 | 10 | New River | 18.1 | 12 |
| Lord Fairfax | 19.4 | 17 | Central Shenandoah | 18.6 | 13 |
| Loudoun | 17.7 | 11 | Alleghany | 18.7 | 14 |
| Mt Rogers | 14.7 | 4 | Peninsula | 18.7 | 14 |
| New River | 18.1 | 12 | Chickahominy | 18.9 | 15 |
| Norfolk | 20.6 | 20 | Rappahannock/Rapidan | 19.3 | 16 |
| Peninsula | 18.7 | 14 | Lord Fairfax | 19.4 | 17 |
| Piedmont | 24.8 | 29 | Chesterfield | 19.6 | 18 |
| Pittsylvania/Danville | 17.2 | 9 | Roanoke | 20.4 | 19 |
| Portsmouth | 23.9 | 28 | Norfolk | 20.6 | 20 |
| Prince William | 16.8 | 7 | Richmond | 20.6 | 20 |
| Rappahannock | 20.9 | 21 | Rappahannock | 20.9 | 21 |
| Rappahannock/Rapidan | 19.3 | 16 | Three Rivers | 21.2 | 22 |
| Richmond | 20.6 | 20 | Western Tidewater | 21.3 | 23 |
| Roanoke | 20.4 | 19 | Eastern Shore | 21.7 | 24 |
| Southside | 22.6 | 27 | Hampton | 21.7 | 24 |
| Thomas Jefferson | 16.8 | 7 | Chesapeake | 21.8 | 25 |
| Three Rivers | 21.2 | 22 | Crater | 22.3 | 26 |
| Virginia Beach | 16.4 | 6 | Southside | 22.6 | 27 |
| West Piedmont | 17.1 | 8 | Portsmouth | 23.9 | 28 |
| Western Tidewater | 21.3 | 23 | Piedmont | 24.8 | 29 |

Rates are per 100,000 persons and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.
Source: Virginia Department of Health, Division of Health Statistics

Figure 8



Source: Virginia Department of Health, Division of Health Statistics

Table 20

| Eastern Shore Health District Colorectal Cancer Mortality 2002-2006 by Race and Gender | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Both Genders | | | Male | | | Female | | |
| | All Races* | White | Black | All Races* | White | Black | All Races* | White | Black |
| VIRGINIA | 18.0 | 16.7 | 25.6 | 21.9 | 20.6 | 31.7 | 15.0 | 13.8 | 21.5 |
| Eastern Shore | 21.7 | 19.7 | ~ | 25.7 | 24.4 | ~ | 18.6 | ~ | ~ |

*Includes White, Black and other races

~ Number of cases too small (25 or less) to calculate reliable rate

Source: Virginia Department of Health, Division of Health Statistics

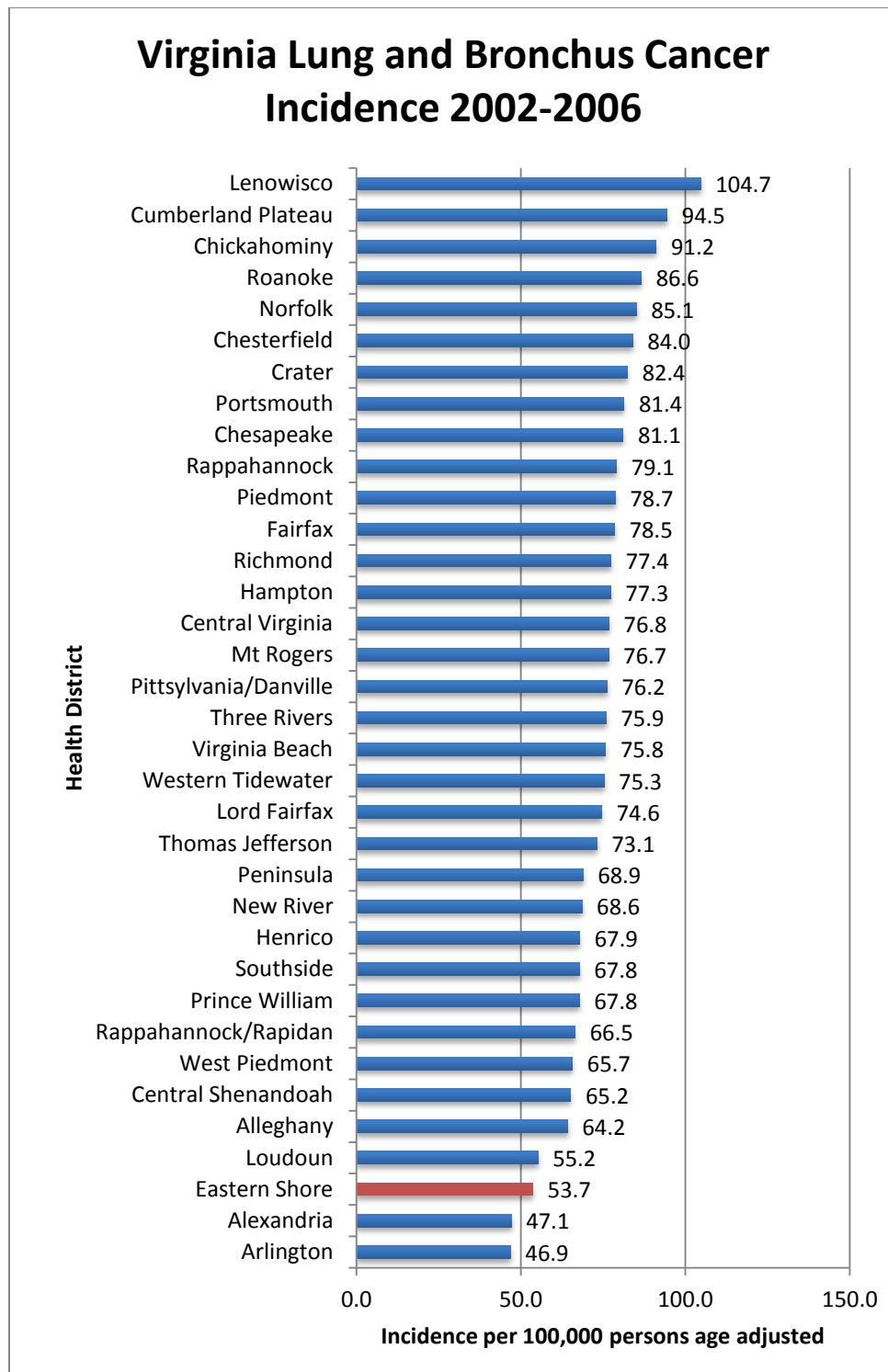
Table 21

| Virginia Lung and Bronchus Cancer Incidence 2002-2006 by Health District | | | | | |
|--|-------------|----------|-----------------------|-------------|----------|
| | Rate | Rank | | By Rate | By Rank |
| VIRGINIA | 70.7 | | | | |
| Alexandria | 47.1 | 2 | Arlington | 46.9 | 1 |
| Alleghany | 64.2 | 5 | Alexandria | 47.1 | 2 |
| Arlington | 46.9 | 1 | Eastern Shore | 53.7 | 3 |
| Central Shenandoah | 65.2 | 6 | Loudoun | 55.2 | 4 |
| Central Virginia | 76.8 | 20 | Alleghany | 64.2 | 5 |
| Chesapeake | 81.1 | 26 | Central Shenandoah | 65.2 | 6 |
| Chesterfield | 84.0 | 29 | West Piedmont | 65.7 | 7 |
| Chickahominy | 91.2 | 32 | Rappahannock/Rapidan | 66.5 | 8 |
| Crater | 82.4 | 28 | Prince William | 67.8 | 9 |
| Cumberland Plateau | 94.5 | 33 | Southside | 67.8 | 9 |
| Eastern Shore | 53.7 | 3 | Henrico | 67.9 | 10 |
| Fairfax | 78.5 | 23 | New River | 68.6 | 11 |
| Hampton | 77.3 | 21 | Peninsula | 68.9 | 12 |
| Henrico | 67.9 | 10 | Thomas Jefferson | 73.1 | 13 |
| Lenowisco | 104.7 | 34 | Lord Fairfax | 74.6 | 14 |
| Lord Fairfax | 74.6 | 14 | Western Tidewater | 75.3 | 15 |
| Loudoun | 55.2 | 4 | Virginia Beach | 75.8 | 16 |
| Mt Rogers | 76.7 | 19 | Three Rivers | 75.9 | 17 |
| New River | 68.6 | 11 | Pittsylvania/Danville | 76.2 | 18 |
| Norfolk | 85.1 | 30 | Mt Rogers | 76.7 | 19 |
| Peninsula | 68.9 | 12 | Central Virginia | 76.8 | 20 |
| Piedmont | 78.7 | 24 | Hampton | 77.3 | 21 |
| Pittsylvania/Danville | 76.2 | 18 | Richmond | 77.4 | 22 |
| Portsmouth | 81.4 | 27 | Fairfax | 78.5 | 23 |
| Prince William | 67.8 | 9 | Piedmont | 78.7 | 24 |
| Rappahannock | 79.1 | 25 | Rappahannock | 79.1 | 25 |
| Rappahannock/Rapidan | 66.5 | 8 | Chesapeake | 81.1 | 26 |
| Richmond | 77.4 | 22 | Portsmouth | 81.4 | 27 |
| Roanoke | 86.6 | 31 | Crater | 82.4 | 28 |
| Southside | 67.8 | 9 | Chesterfield | 84.0 | 29 |
| Thomas Jefferson | 73.1 | 13 | Norfolk | 85.1 | 30 |
| Three Rivers | 75.9 | 17 | Roanoke | 86.6 | 31 |
| Virginia Beach | 75.8 | 16 | Chickahominy | 91.2 | 32 |
| West Piedmont | 65.7 | 7 | Cumberland Plateau | 94.5 | 33 |
| Western Tidewater | 75.3 | 15 | Lenowisco | 104.7 | 34 |

Rates are per 100,000 persons and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.

Source: Virginia Cancer Registry

Figure 9



Source: Virginia Cancer Registry

Table 22

| Eastern Shore Health District Lung and Bronchus Cancer Incidence 2002 -2006 by Race and Gender | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|-------|-------------|---------------|-------|-------------|---------------|-------|-------------|
| | Both Genders | | | Male | | | Female | | |
| | All Races* | White | Black | All Races* | White | Black | All Races* | White | Black |
| VIRGINIA | 70.7 | 68.9 | 71.8 | 91.6 | 87.4 | 105.5 | 55.5 | 55.5 | 49.5 |
| Eastern Shore | 53.7 | 49.0 | 53.5 | 58.8 | 53.0 | 55.5 | 49.8 | 46.0 | 50.0 |

*Includes White, Black and other races

Source: Virginia Cancer Registry

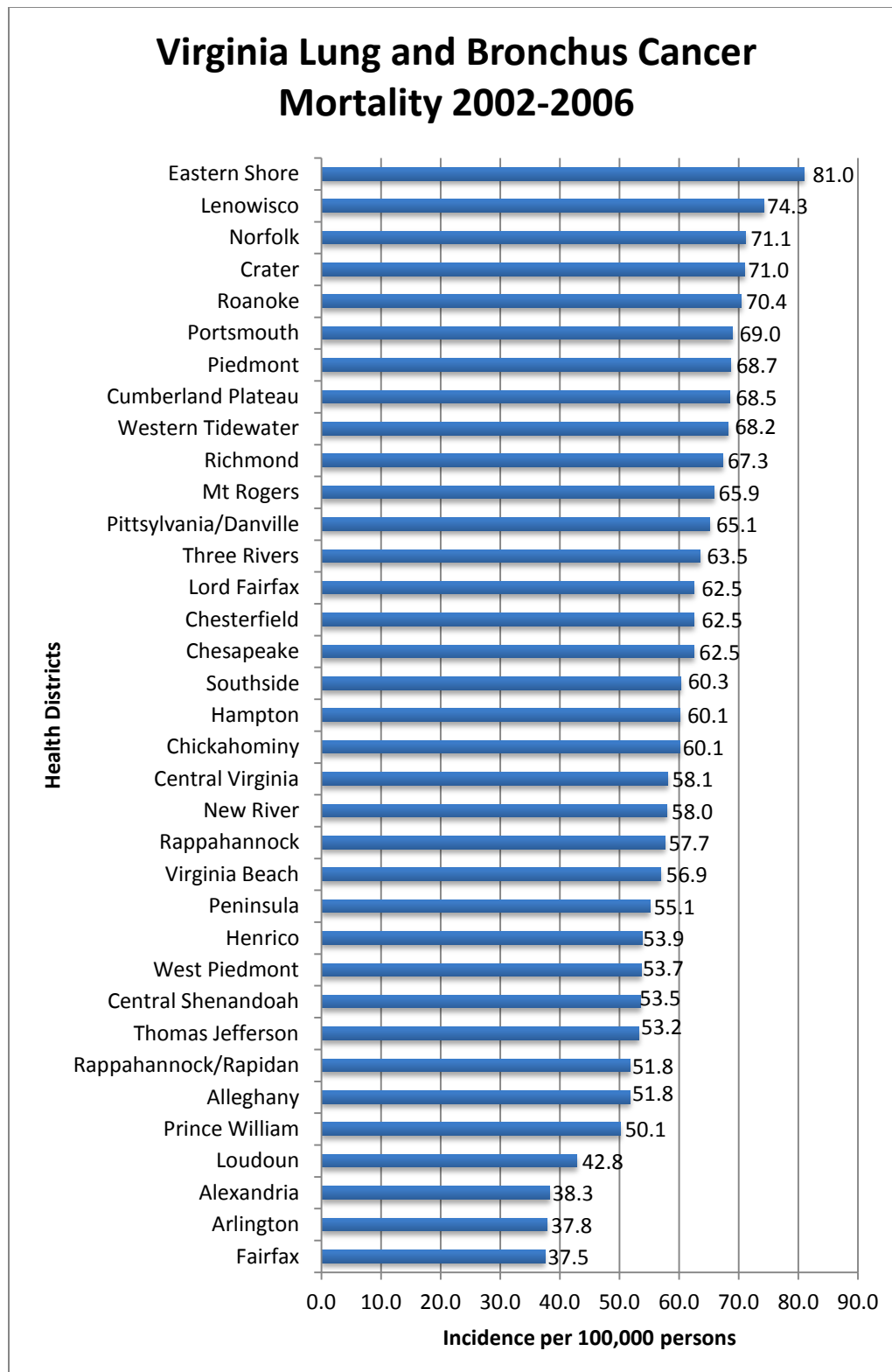
Table 23

| Virginia Lung and Bronchus Cancer Mortality 2002-2006 by Health District | | | | | |
|--|-------------|-----------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------|
| | Rate | Rank | | By Rate | By Rank |
| VIRGINIA | 55.7 | | | | |
| Alexandria | 38.3 | 3 | Fairfax | 37.5 | 1 |
| Alleghany | 51.8 | 6 | Arlington | 37.8 | 2 |
| Arlington | 37.8 | 2 | Alexandria | 38.3 | 3 |
| Central Shenandoah | 53.5 | 8 | Loudoun | 42.8 | 4 |
| Central Virginia | 58.1 | 15 | Prince William | 50.1 | 5 |
| Chesapeake | 62.5 | 18 | Alleghany | 51.8 | 6 |
| Chesterfield | 62.5 | 18 | Rappahannock/Rapidan | 51.8 | 6 |
| Chickahominy | 60.1 | 16 | Thomas Jefferson | 53.2 | 7 |
| Crater | 71.0 | 28 | Central Shenandoah | 53.5 | 8 |
| Cumberland Plateau | 68.5 | 24 | West Piedmont | 53.7 | 9 |
| Eastern Shore | 81.0 | 31 | Henrico | 53.9 | 10 |
| Fairfax | 37.5 | 1 | Peninsula | 55.1 | 11 |
| Hampton | 60.1 | 16 | Virginia Beach | 56.9 | 12 |
| Henrico | 53.9 | 10 | Rappahannock | 57.7 | 13 |
| Lenowisco | 74.3 | 30 | New River | 58.0 | 14 |
| Lord Fairfax | 62.5 | 18 | Central Virginia | 58.1 | 15 |
| Loudoun | 42.8 | 4 | Chickahominy | 60.1 | 16 |
| Mt Rogers | 65.9 | 21 | Hampton | 60.1 | 16 |
| New River | 58.0 | 14 | Southside | 60.3 | 17 |
| Norfolk | 71.1 | 29 | Chesapeake | 62.5 | 18 |
| Peninsula | 55.1 | 11 | Chesterfield | 62.5 | 18 |
| Piedmont | 68.7 | 25 | Lord Fairfax | 62.5 | 18 |
| Pittsylvania/Danville | 65.1 | 20 | Three Rivers | 63.5 | 19 |
| Portsmouth | 69.0 | 26 | Pittsylvania/Danville | 65.1 | 20 |
| Prince William | 50.1 | 5 | Mt Rogers | 65.9 | 21 |
| Rappahannock | 57.7 | 13 | Richmond | 67.3 | 22 |
| Rappahannock/Rapidan | 51.8 | 6 | Western Tidewater | 68.2 | 23 |
| Richmond | 67.3 | 22 | Cumberland Plateau | 68.5 | 24 |
| Roanoke | 70.4 | 27 | Piedmont | 68.7 | 25 |
| Southside | 60.3 | 17 | Portsmouth | 69.0 | 26 |
| Thomas Jefferson | 53.2 | 7 | Roanoke | 70.4 | 27 |
| Three Rivers | 63.5 | 19 | Crater | 71.0 | 28 |
| Virginia Beach | 56.9 | 12 | Norfolk | 71.1 | 29 |
| West Piedmont | 53.7 | 9 | Lenowisco | 74.3 | 30 |
| Western Tidewater | 68.2 | 23 | Eastern Shore | 81.0 | 31 |

Rates are per 100,000 persons and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.

Source: Virginia Department of Health, Division of Health Statistics

Figure 10



Source: Virginia Department of Health, Division of Health Statistics

Table 24

| Eastern Shore Health District Lung and Bronchus Cancer Mortality | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 2002 – 2006 by Race and Gender | | | | | | | | | |
| | Both Genders | | | Male | | | Female | | |
| | All Races * | White | Black | All Races * | White | Black | All Races * | White | Black |
| VIRGINIA | 55.7 | 55.7 | 62.5 | 74.9 | 72.8 | 95.8 | 41.9 | 43.1 | 40.5 |
| Eastern Shore | 91.0 | 75.7 | 97.9 | 100.5 | 83.1 | 155.7 | 65.5 | 69.4 | 58.8 |

* Includes White, Black, and other races

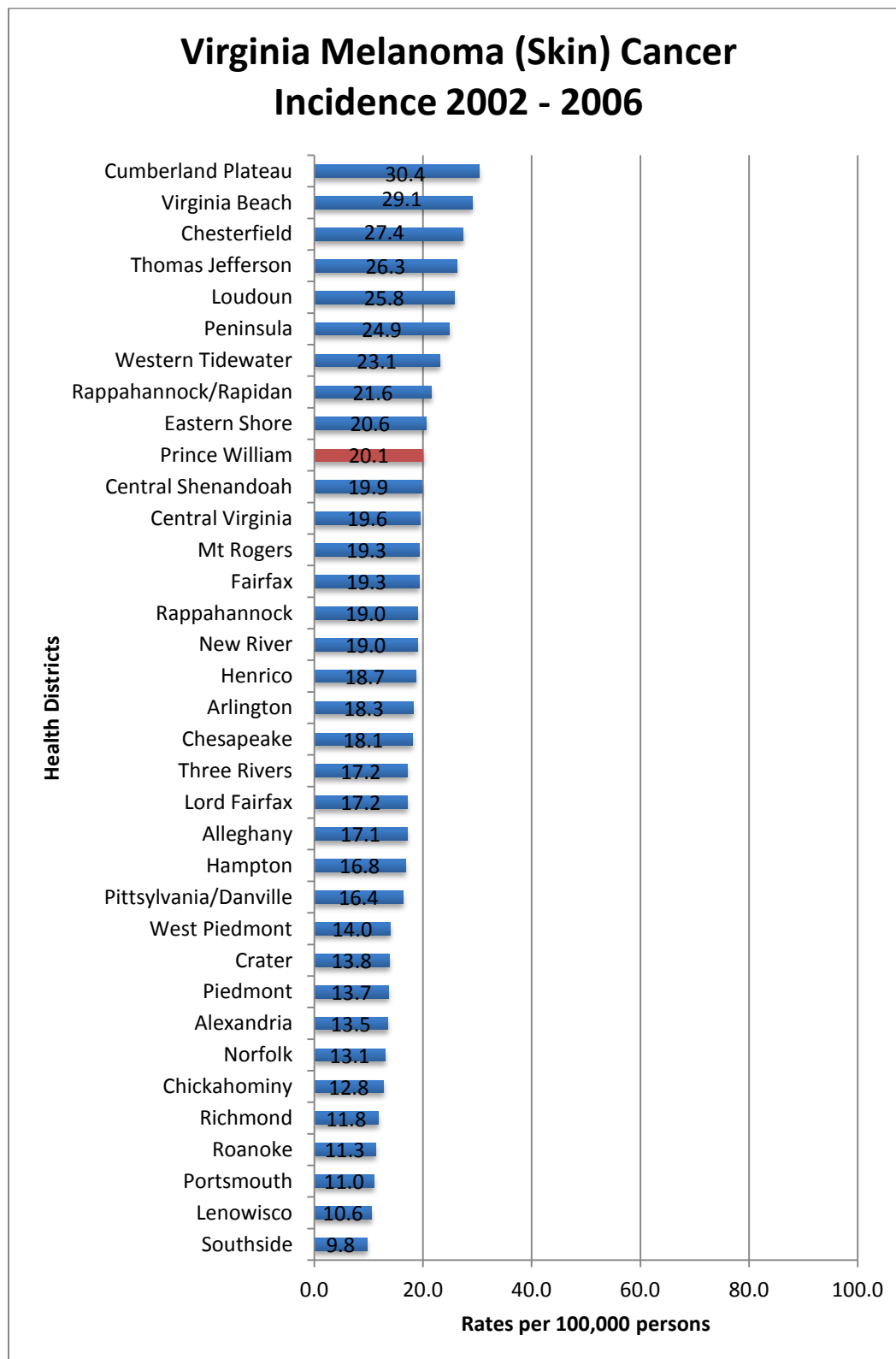
Source: Virginia Department of Health, Division of Health Statistics

Table 25

| Virginia Melanoma (Skin) Cancer Incidence 2002-2006 by Health District | | | | | |
|--|-------------|-----------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------|
| | Rate | Rank | | By Rate | By Rank |
| VIRGINIA | 19.3 | | | | |
| Alexandria | 13.5 | 8 | Southside | 9.8 | 1 |
| Alleghany | 17.1 | 14 | Lenowisco | 10.6 | 2 |
| Arlington | 18.3 | 17 | Portsmouth | 11.0 | 3 |
| Central Shenandoah | 19.9 | 22 | Roanoke | 11.3 | 4 |
| Central Virginia | 19.6 | 21 | Richmond | 11.8 | 5 |
| Chesapeake | 18.1 | 16 | Chickahominy | 12.8 | 6 |
| Chesterfield | 27.4 | 30 | Norfolk | 13.1 | 7 |
| Chickahominy | 12.8 | 6 | Alexandria | 13.5 | 8 |
| Crater | 13.8 | 10 | Piedmont | 13.7 | 9 |
| Cumberland Plateau | 30.4 | 32 | Crater | 13.8 | 10 |
| Eastern Shore | 20.6 | 24 | West Piedmont | 14.0 | 11 |
| Fairfax | 19.3 | 20 | Pittsylvania/Danville | 16.4 | 12 |
| Hampton | 16.8 | 13 | Hampton | 16.8 | 13 |
| Henrico | 18.7 | 18 | Alleghany | 17.1 | 14 |
| Lenowisco | 10.6 | 2 | Lord Fairfax | 17.2 | 15 |
| Lord Fairfax | 17.2 | 15 | Three Rivers | 17.2 | 15 |
| Loudoun | 25.8 | 28 | Chesapeake | 18.1 | 16 |
| Mt Rogers | 19.3 | 20 | Arlington | 18.3 | 17 |
| New River | 19.0 | 19 | Henrico | 18.7 | 18 |
| Norfolk | 13.1 | 7 | New River | 19.0 | 19 |
| Peninsula | 24.9 | 27 | Rappahannock | 19.0 | 19 |
| Piedmont | 13.7 | 9 | Fairfax | 19.3 | 20 |
| Pittsylvania/Danville | 16.4 | 12 | Mt Rogers | 19.3 | 20 |
| Portsmouth | 11.0 | 3 | Central Virginia | 19.6 | 21 |
| Prince William | 20.1 | 23 | Central Shenandoah | 19.9 | 22 |
| Rappahannock | 19.0 | 19 | Prince William | 20.1 | 23 |
| Rappahannock/Rapidan | 21.6 | 25 | Eastern Shore | 20.6 | 24 |
| Richmond | 11.8 | 5 | Rappahannock/Rapidan | 21.6 | 25 |
| Roanoke | 11.3 | 4 | Western Tidewater | 23.1 | 26 |
| Southside | 9.8 | 1 | Peninsula | 24.9 | 27 |
| Thomas Jefferson | 26.3 | 29 | Loudoun | 25.8 | 28 |
| Three Rivers | 17.2 | 15 | Thomas Jefferson | 26.3 | 29 |
| Virginia Beach | 29.1 | 31 | Chesterfield | 27.4 | 30 |
| West Piedmont | 14.0 | 11 | Virginia Beach | 29.1 | 31 |
| Western Tidewater | 23.1 | 26 | Cumberland Plateau | 30.4 | 32 |

Rates are per 100,000 persons and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.
Source: Virginia Cancer Registry

Figure 11



Source: Virginia Cancer Registry

Table 26

| Eastern Shore Health District Melanoma (Skin) Cancer Incidence 2002 -2006 All Races */Both Genders | |
|---|-------------|
| VIRGINIA | 19.3 |
| Eastern Shore | 20.6 |

*Includes White, Black and other races
Source: Virginia Cancer Registry

Table 27

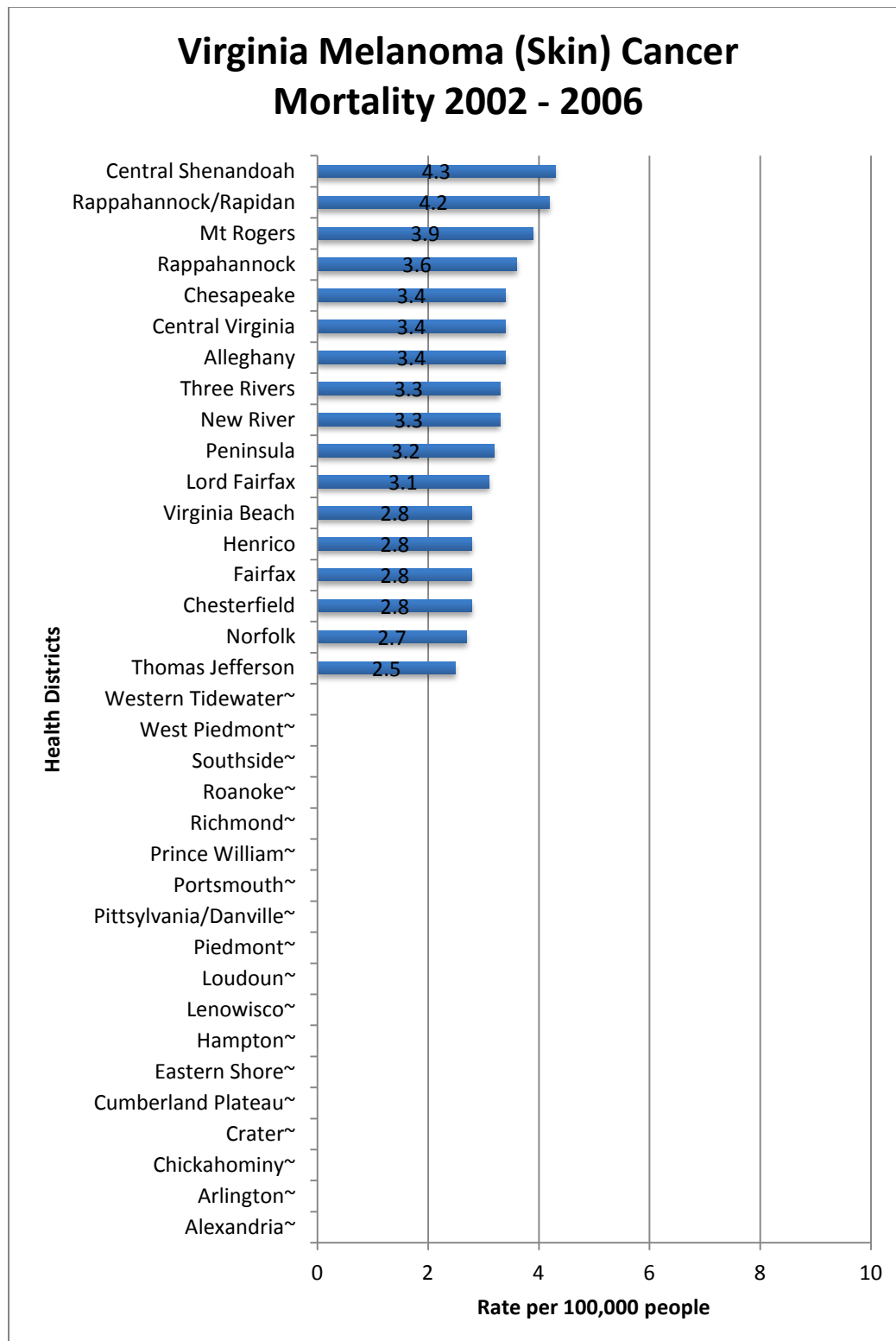
| Virginia Melanoma (Skin) Cancer Mortality 2002-2006 by Health District | | | | | |
|--|--------------|----------|------------------------|---------|----------|
| Health District | Rate | Rank | Health Department | By Rate | By Rank |
| VIRGINIA | 160.4 | | | | |
| Alexandria | ~ | 1 | Alexandria~ | | 1 |
| Alleghany | 3.4 | 8 | Arlington~ | | 1 |
| Arlington | ~ | 1 | Chickahominy~ | | 1 |
| Central Shenandoah | 4.3 | 12 | Crater~ | | 1 |
| Central Virginia | 3.4 | 8 | Cumberland Plateau~ | | 1 |
| Chesapeake | 3.4 | 8 | Eastern Shore~ | | 1 |
| Chesterfield | 2.8 | 4 | Hampton~ | | 1 |
| Chickahominy | ~ | 1 | Lenowisco~ | | 1 |
| Crater | ~ | 1 | Loudoun~ | | 1 |
| Cumberland Plateau | ~ | 1 | Piedmont~ | | 1 |
| Eastern Shore | ~ | 1 | Pittsylvania/Danville~ | | 1 |
| Fairfax | 2.8 | 4 | Portsmouth~ | | 1 |
| Hampton | ~ | 1 | Prince William~ | | 1 |
| Henrico | 2.8 | 4 | Richmond~ | | 1 |
| Lenowisco | ~ | 1 | Roanoke~ | | 1 |
| Lord Fairfax | 3.1 | 5 | Southside~ | | 1 |
| Loudoun | ~ | 1 | West Piedmont~ | | 1 |
| Mt Rogers | 3.9 | 10 | Western Tidewater~ | | 1 |
| New River | 3.3 | 7 | Thomas Jefferson | 2.5 | 2 |
| Norfolk | 2.7 | 3 | Norfolk | 2.7 | 3 |
| Peninsula | 3.2 | 6 | Chesterfield | 2.8 | 4 |
| Piedmont | ~ | 1 | Fairfax | 2.8 | 4 |
| Pittsylvania/Danville | ~ | 1 | Henrico | 2.8 | 4 |
| Portsmouth | ~ | 1 | Virginia Beach | 2.8 | 4 |
| Prince William | ~ | 1 | Lord Fairfax | 3.1 | 5 |
| Rappahannock | 3.6 | 9 | Peninsula | 3.2 | 6 |
| Rappahannock/Rapidan | 4.2 | 11 | New River | 3.3 | 7 |
| Richmond | ~ | 1 | Three Rivers | 3.3 | 7 |
| Roanoke | ~ | 1 | Alleghany | 3.4 | 8 |
| Southside | ~ | 1 | Central Virginia | 3.4 | 8 |
| Thomas Jefferson | 2.5 | 2 | Chesapeake | 3.4 | 8 |
| Three Rivers | 3.3 | 7 | Rappahannock | 3.6 | 9 |
| Virginia Beach | 2.8 | 4 | Mt Rogers | 3.9 | 10 |
| West Piedmont | ~ | 1 | Rappahannock/Rapidan | 4.2 | 11 |
| Western Tidewater | ~ | 1 | Central Shenandoah | 4.3 | 12 |

~ Number of cases too small (25 or less) to calculate reliable rate

Rates are per 100,000 persons and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.

Source: Virginia Cancer Registry

Figure 12



~ Number of cases too small (25 or less) to calculate reliable rate

Source: Virginia Cancer Registry

Table 28

| Eastern Shore Health District Melanoma (Skin) Cancer Mortality 2002 -2006 All Races */Both Genders | |
|---|------------|
| VIRGINIA | 2.8 |
| Eastern Shore | ~ |

*Includes White, Black and other races
Source: Virginia Cancer Registry

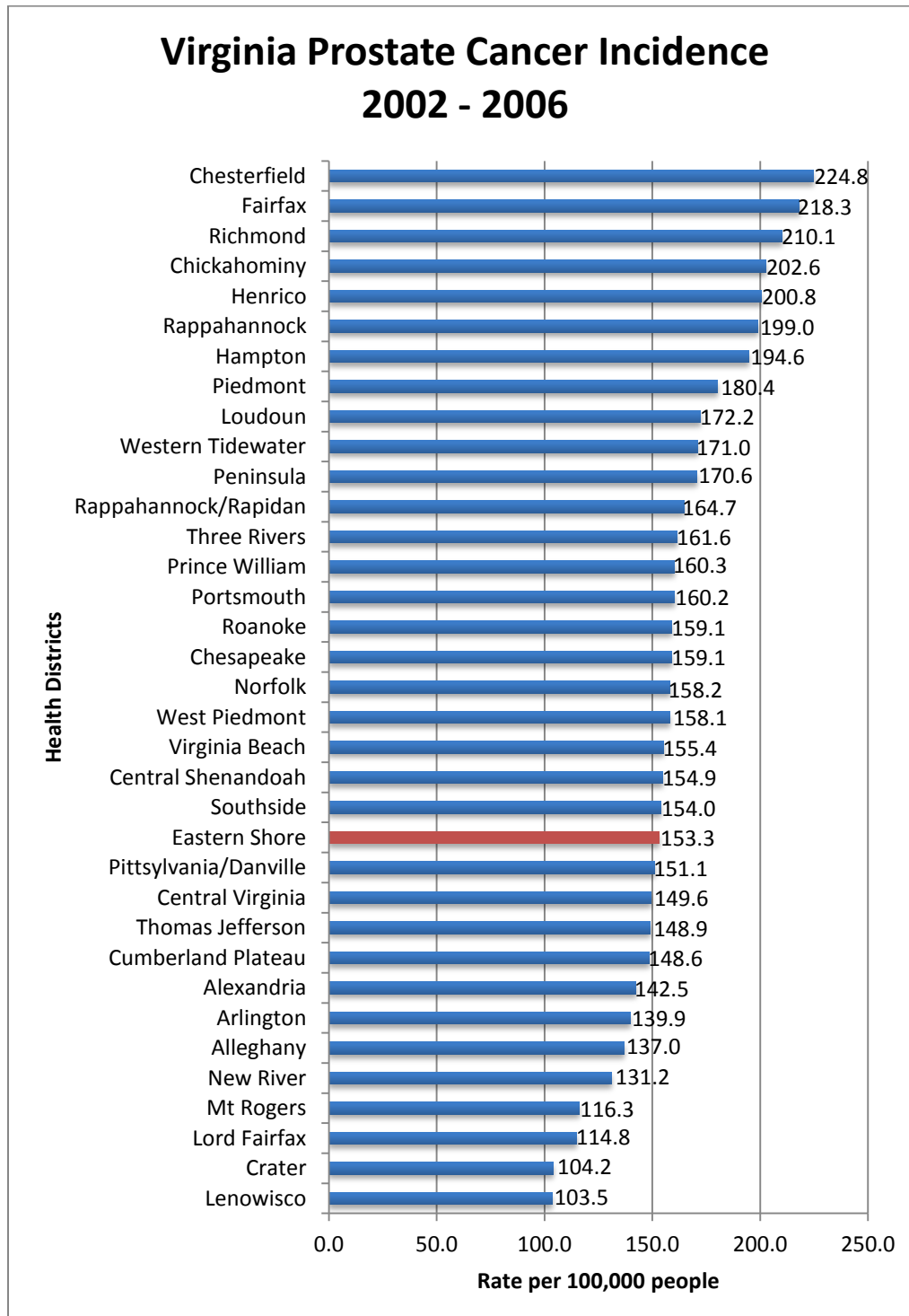
Table 29

| Virginia Prostate Cancer Incidence 2002-2006 by Health District | | | | | |
|---|--------------|-----------|-----------------------|--------------|-----------|
| | Rate | Rank | | By Rate | By Rank |
| VIRGINIA | 160.4 | | | | |
| Alexandria | 142.5 | 8 | Lenowisco | 103.5 | 1 |
| Alleghany | 137.0 | 6 | Crater | 104.2 | 2 |
| Arlington | 139.9 | 7 | Lord Fairfax | 114.8 | 3 |
| Central Shenandoah | 154.9 | 15 | Mt Rogers | 116.3 | 4 |
| Central Virginia | 149.6 | 11 | New River | 131.2 | 5 |
| Chesapeake | 159.1 | 19 | Alleghany | 137.0 | 6 |
| Chesterfield | 224.8 | 35 | Arlington | 139.9 | 7 |
| Chickahominy | 202.6 | 32 | Alexandria | 142.5 | 8 |
| Crater | 104.2 | 2 | Cumberland Plateau | 148.6 | 9 |
| Cumberland Plateau | 148.6 | 9 | Thomas Jefferson | 148.9 | 10 |
| Eastern Shore | 153.3 | 13 | Central Virginia | 149.6 | 11 |
| Fairfax | 218.3 | 34 | Pittsylvania/Danville | 151.1 | 12 |
| Hampton | 194.6 | 29 | Eastern Shore | 153.3 | 13 |
| Henrico | 200.8 | 31 | Southside | 154.0 | 14 |
| Lenowisco | 103.5 | 1 | Central Shenandoah | 154.9 | 15 |
| Lord Fairfax | 114.8 | 3 | Virginia Beach | 155.4 | 16 |
| Loudoun | 172.2 | 27 | West Piedmont | 158.1 | 17 |
| Mt Rogers | 116.3 | 4 | Norfolk | 158.2 | 18 |
| New River | 131.2 | 5 | Chesapeake | 159.1 | 19 |
| Norfolk | 158.2 | 18 | Roanoke | 159.1 | 20 |
| Peninsula | 170.6 | 25 | Portsmouth | 160.2 | 21 |
| Piedmont | 180.4 | 28 | Prince William | 160.3 | 22 |
| Pittsylvania/Danville | 151.1 | 12 | Three Rivers | 161.6 | 23 |
| Portsmouth | 160.2 | 21 | Rappahannock/Rapidan | 164.7 | 24 |
| Prince William | 160.3 | 22 | Peninsula | 170.6 | 25 |
| Rappahannock | 199.0 | 30 | Western Tidewater | 171.0 | 26 |
| Rappahannock/Rapidan | 164.7 | 24 | Loudoun | 172.2 | 27 |
| Richmond | 210.1 | 33 | Piedmont | 180.4 | 28 |
| Roanoke | 159.1 | 20 | Hampton | 194.6 | 29 |
| Southside | 154.0 | 14 | Rappahannock | 199.0 | 30 |
| Thomas Jefferson | 148.9 | 10 | Henrico | 200.8 | 31 |
| Three Rivers | 161.6 | 23 | Chickahominy | 202.6 | 32 |
| Virginia Beach | 155.4 | 16 | Richmond | 210.1 | 33 |
| West Piedmont | 158.1 | 17 | Fairfax | 218.3 | 34 |
| Western Tidewater | 171.0 | 26 | Chesterfield | 224.8 | 35 |

Rates are per 100,000 persons and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.

Source: Virginia Cancer Registry

Figure 13



Source: Virginia Cancer Registry

Table 30

| Eastern Shore Health District Prostate Cancer Incidence | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 2002 – 2006 by Race and Gender | | | |
| | Male | | |
| | All Races* | White | Black |
| VIRGINIA | 160.4 | 139.8 | 233.3 |
| Eastern Shore | 153.3 | 127.9 | 204.4 |

Rates are per 100,000 persons and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population

*Includes White, Black and other races

Source: Virginia Cancer Registry

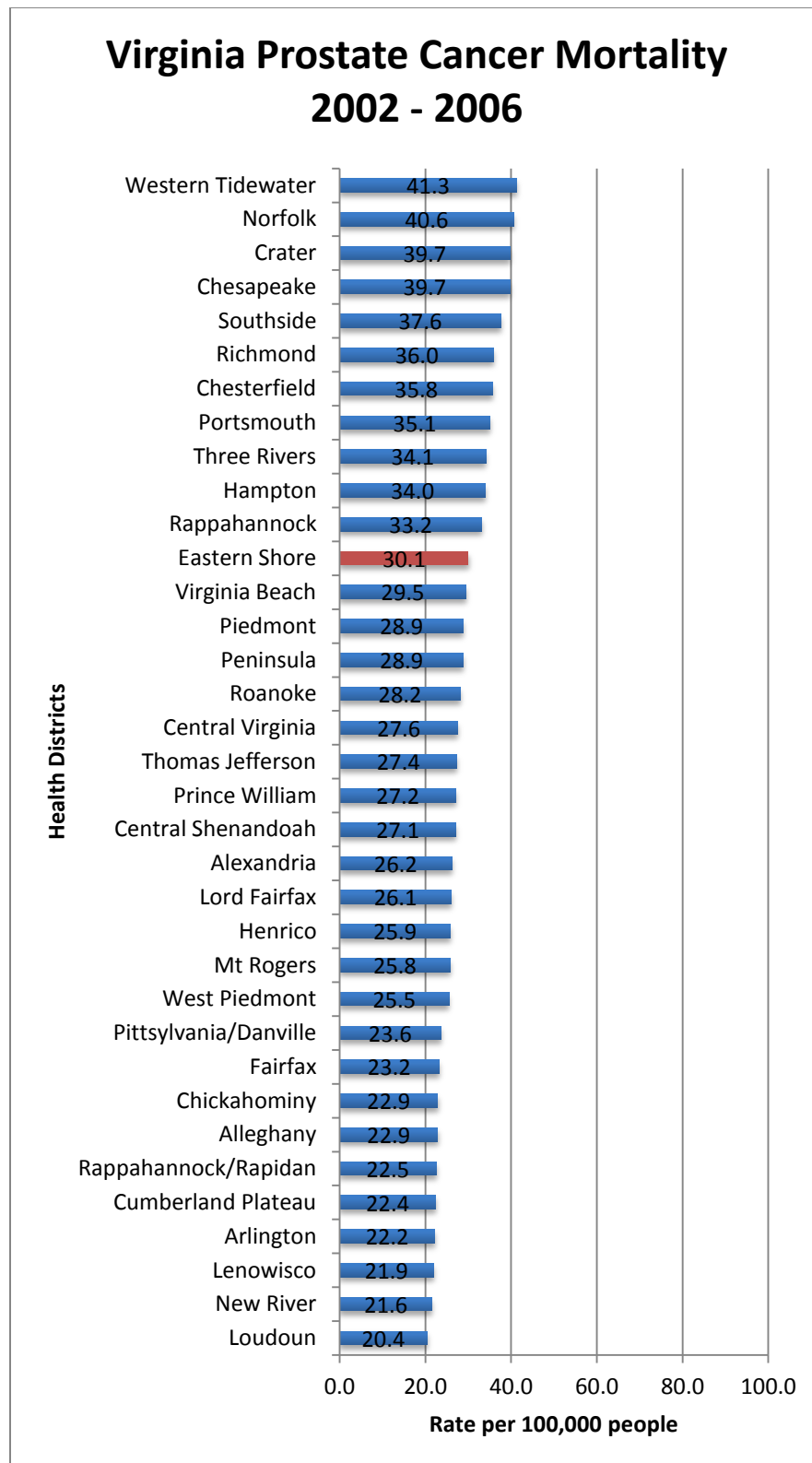
Table 31

| Virginia Prostate Cancer Mortality 2002-2006 by Health District | | | | | |
|---|-------------|-----------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------|
| | Rate | Rank | | By Rate | By Rank |
| VIRGINIA | 28.2 | | | | |
| Alexandria | 26.2 | 14 | Loudoun | 20.4 | 1 |
| Alleghany | 22.9 | 7 | New River | 21.6 | 2 |
| Arlington | 22.2 | 4 | Lenowisco | 21.9 | 3 |
| Central Shenandoah | 27.1 | 15 | Arlington | 22.2 | 4 |
| Central Virginia | 27.6 | 18 | Cumberland Plateau | 22.4 | 5 |
| Chesapeake | 39.7 | 30 | Rappahannock/Rapidan | 22.5 | 6 |
| Chesterfield | 35.8 | 27 | Alleghany | 22.9 | 7 |
| Chickahominy | 22.9 | 7 | Chickahominy | 22.9 | 7 |
| Crater | 39.7 | 30 | Fairfax | 23.2 | 8 |
| Cumberland Plateau | 22.4 | 5 | Pittsylvania/Danville | 23.6 | 9 |
| Eastern Shore | 30.1 | 22 | West Piedmont | 25.5 | 10 |
| Fairfax | 23.2 | 8 | Mt Rogers | 25.8 | 11 |
| Hampton | 34.0 | 24 | Henrico | 25.9 | 12 |
| Henrico | 25.9 | 12 | Lord Fairfax | 26.1 | 13 |
| Lenowisco | 21.9 | 3 | Alexandria | 26.2 | 14 |
| Lord Fairfax | 26.1 | 13 | Central Shenandoah | 27.1 | 15 |
| Loudoun | 20.4 | 1 | Prince William | 27.2 | 16 |
| Mt Rogers | 25.8 | 11 | Thomas Jefferson | 27.4 | 17 |
| New River | 21.6 | 2 | Central Virginia | 27.6 | 18 |
| Norfolk | 40.6 | 31 | Roanoke | 28.2 | 19 |
| Peninsula | 28.9 | 20 | Peninsula | 28.9 | 20 |
| Piedmont | 28.9 | 20 | Piedmont | 28.9 | 20 |
| Pittsylvania/Danville | 23.6 | 9 | Virginia Beach | 29.5 | 21 |
| Portsmouth | 35.1 | 26 | Eastern Shore | 30.1 | 22 |
| Prince William | 27.2 | 16 | Rappahannock | 33.2 | 23 |
| Rappahannock | 33.2 | 23 | Hampton | 34.0 | 24 |
| Rappahannock/Rapidan | 22.5 | 6 | Three Rivers | 34.1 | 25 |
| Richmond | 36.0 | 28 | Portsmouth | 35.1 | 26 |
| Roanoke | 28.2 | 19 | Chesterfield | 35.8 | 27 |
| Southside | 37.6 | 29 | Richmond | 36.0 | 28 |
| Thomas Jefferson | 27.4 | 17 | Southside | 37.6 | 29 |
| Three Rivers | 34.1 | 25 | Chesapeake | 39.7 | 30 |
| Virginia Beach | 29.5 | 21 | Crater | 39.7 | 30 |
| West Piedmont | 25.5 | 10 | Norfolk | 40.6 | 31 |
| Western Tidewater | 41.3 | 32 | Western Tidewater | 41.3 | 32 |

Rates are per 100,000 persons and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.

Source: Virginia Department of Health, Division of Health Statistics

Figure 14



Source: Virginia Department of Health, Division of Health Statistics

Table 32

| Eastern Shore Health District Prostate Cancer Mortality | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 2002 – 2006 by Race and Gender | | | |
| | Male | | |
| | All Races* | White | Black |
| VIRGINIA | 28.2 | 23.5 | 59.1 |
| Eastern Shore | 30.1 | 24.3 | ~ |

Note: Rates are per 100,000 persons and are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population

*Includes White, Black and other races

~Number of cases too small (25 or less) to calculate reliable rate

Source: Virginia Cancer Registry

County Health Rankings

Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute provide County Health Rankings. The 2010 data report represents the first year of annual rankings and differs somewhat from 2011 rankings that follow. Complete studies are available at www.countyhealthrankings.org

Table 33

| Health Outcomes 2010 (Overall health outcomes ranking: Accomack 92; Northampton 100) 132 Counties & Cities are included in the Rankings | | | | | | | |
|--|---|------------------------------|---|--|--|--|------------------------------|
| | MORTALITY | Rank (of 132) | MORBIDITY | | | | Rank (of 132) |
| | Premature Death | | Quality of Life | | | Poor Birth Outcomes | |
| | Years of potential life lost before 75 yrs of age ¹ | | Percent reporting poor or fair health ² | Physically unhealthy days ³ | Mentally unhealthy days ⁴ | Low birth weight live births ⁵ | |
| Accomack County | 9,810 | 101 | 20% | 3.4 | 3.4 | 10.0% | 94 |
| Northampton County | 10,189 | 108 | 19% | 3.4 | 3.4 | 9.0% | 83 |

¹Vital Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS)

²Self-reported health – Percent of adults reporting fair or poor health – Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

³Mean physically unhealthy days/month for adults – BRFSS

⁴Mean mentally unhealthy days/month for adults – BRFSS

⁵Percent of live births with low birth weight (<2500 grams) – Vital Statistics, NCHS

Table 34

| Health Factors 2010 | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|---|--|------------------------------|------------|
| HEALTH BEHAVIORS | | | | | | | |
| | Adult smoking rate ¹ | Adult obesity ² | Excessive drinking ³ | Motor vehicle crash death rate ⁴ | Sexually transmitted infections ⁵ | Teen birth rate ⁶ | |
| Accomack County | 25% | 30% | 12% | 30 | 432 | 67 | 115 |
| Northampton County | 21% | 30% | 16% | 32 | 389 | 65 | 103 |

¹Percent of adults that report smoking at least 100 cigarettes and that they currently smoke – BRFSS (2002-2008)

²Percent of adults that report a BMI ≥ 30 – Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Division of Diabetes Translation. (2006-2008)

³Percent of adults that report binge drinking in the past 30 days – BRFSS (2000-2006)

⁴MV deaths per 100K population (crude rate), Vital Statistics, NCHS (2002-2006)

⁵Chlamydia rate per 100K population – CDC, National Center for Hepatitis, HIV, STD, and TB Prevention (2006)

⁶Teen birth rate per 1,000 female population, ages 15-19 – Vital Statistics, NCHS (2000-2006)

Table 35

| Health Factors 2010 | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|--|------------------|---|---|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| | CLINICAL CARE | | | SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS | | | |
| | Access to Care | | | Education | | Unemployment | |
| | Adult uninsured rate ¹ | Primary Care provider rate ² | Rank (of 132) | High school graduation ³ | Adults with college degrees ⁴ | Unemployment rate ⁵ | Rank (of 132) |
| Accomack County | 20% | 33 | 107 | 60% | 17% | 5% | 107 |
| Northampton County | 21% | 184 | 22 | 59% | 18% | 6% | 117 |

¹Percent of population <age 65 without health insurance. Census/Current Population survey (CPS) – Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE) (2005)

²Primary care provider rate per 100K. Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), Area Resource File (ARF) *ARF elements from AMA Master File and Census Population Estimates* (2006)

³Average freshman graduation rate – Percent of ninth grade cohort that graduates in 4 years. National Center for Education Statistics. (2005-2006)

⁴Percent of population age 25+ with 4-year college degree or higher. Decennial Census (2000). American Community Survey (ACS) (2005-2007)

⁵Percent of population age 16+ unemployed but seeking work. Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics (2008).

Table 36

| Health Factors 2010 | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|---|---------------|
| SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS | | | | | | |
| | Income | | Family and Social Support | | Community Safety | |
| | Children in poverty ¹ | Income inequality ² | Social and emotional support ³ | Single-parent households ⁴ | Violent crime or homicide rate ⁵ | Rank (of 132) |
| Accomack County | 25% | 45 | 20% | 12% | 220 | 106 |
| Northampton County | 32% | 47 | 16% | 10% | 234 | 117 |

¹Percent of children in poverty. Census/CPS – Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) (2007)

²Gini coefficient of income inequality. Decennial Census (2000). *Based on household, not individual, income*, ACS (2005-2007)

³Percent of adults without social/emotional support. BRFSS (2005-2008).

⁴Percent of all households that are single-parent households. Decennial Census (2000); ACS (2005-2007).

⁵Violent crime rate per 100K population – Uniform Crime Reporting, Federal Bureau of Investigation (2005-2007) or homicide death rate per 100K population (age-adjusted) – Vital Statistics, NCHS (2000-2006).

Table 37

| Health Factors 2010 | | | | | |
|----------------------|--|---|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT | | | | | |
| | Environmental Quality | | Built Environment | | |
| | Unhealthy air quality due to particulate matter ¹ | Unhealthy air quality due to ozone ² | Access to healthy foods ³ | Liquor store density ⁴ | Ranking (of 132) |
| Accomack County | 0 | 0 | 20% | 0.5 | 64 |
| Northampton County | 0 | 0 | 19% | 1.5 | 107 |

¹Annual number of unhealthy air quality days due to ozone – CDC-Environmental Protection Agency (2005) – Not available

²Annual number of unhealthy air quality days due to fine particulate matter - CDC-Environmental Protection Agency (2005) – Not available

³Percent of zip codes in county without healthy food outlets. Census Zip Code Business Patterns (2006). Healthy food outlets include grocery stores (NAICS 445110) with >4 employees and produce stands/farmers' markets (NAICS 445230).

⁴Liquor store density: Number of liquor stores (NAICS 445310) per 10K population. Census County Business Patterns and Census 2006 Population Estimates (2006).

County Rankings 2011

Rankings are among 132 Counties and Cities
1=highest; 132=lowest

Table 38

| Health Outcomes 2011 (Overall health outcomes ranking: Accomack 92; Northampton 100) 132 Counties & Cities are included in the Rankings | | | | | | | |
|--|--|------------------------------|--|--|--------------------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| | MORTALITY | Rank (of 132) | MORBIDITY | | | | Rank (of 132) |
| | Premature Death | | Quality of Life | | | Poor Birth Outcomes | |
| | Years of potential life lost before 75 yrs of age ¹ | | Percent reporting poor or fair health ² | Physically unhealthy days ³ | Mentally unhealthy days ⁴ | Low birth weight live births ⁵ | |
| National Benchmark | 5,564 | | 10% | 2.6 | 2.3 | 6.0% | |
| VIRGINIA | 6,872 | | 13% | 3.2 | 3.2 | 8.2% | |
| Accomack County | 9,903 | 98 | 20% | 3.4 | 3.7 | 9.6% | 95 |
| Northampton County | 10,493 | 108 | 20% | 3.7 | 3.6 | 9.1% | 86 |

¹Data on deaths, including age at death, are based on death certificates and are routinely reported to the National Vital Statistics System (NVSS) at the National Center for Health Statistics, part of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). NVSS calculates age-adjusted YPLL rates based on three-year averages to create more robust estimates of mortality, particularly for counties with smaller populations. Premature death is represented by the years of potential life lost before age 75 (YPLL-75). Every death occurring before the age of 75 contributes to the total number of years of potential life lost.

² This measure was calculated by the National Center for Health Statistics using data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), a random-digit dial survey. Self-reported health status is a general measure of health-related quality of life in a population.

³ BRFSS. Averaged telephone response to the following question: "Thinking about your physical health, which includes physical illness and injury, for how many days during the past 30 days was your physical health not good?"

⁴ National Center for Health Statistics, using a 7-year average, the percent of live births for which the infant weighed less than 2,500 grams (approximately 5 lbs, 8 oz.).

Table 39

| Health Factors 2011 (Overall Health Factors Ranking: Accomack 118; Northampton 110) | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|---|--|------------------------------|------------|
| HEALTH BEHAVIORS | | | | | | | |
| | Adult smoking rate ¹ | Adult obesity ² | Excessive drinking ³ | Motor vehicle crash death rate ⁴ | Sexually transmitted infections ⁵ | Teen birth rate ⁶ | |
| National Benchmark | 15% | 25% | 8% | 12 | 83 | 22 | |
| Virginia | 20% | 27% | 15% | 13 | 405 | 36 | |
| Accomack County | 24% | 31% | 15% | 33 | 534 | 67 | 122 |
| Northampton County | 22% | 30% | 19% | 32 | 567 | 59 | 108 |

¹ Percent of adults that report smoking every day or “most days” and has smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime. BRFSS.

² Percent of adults that report a BMI \geq 30, BRFSS

³ Binge plus heavy drinking, defined as consuming more than 4 (women) or 5 (men) alcoholic beverages on a single occasion in the past 30 days, or heavy6 drinking, defined as drinking more than 1 (women) or 2 (men) drinks per day on average. BRFSS, 7-year average.

⁴ Motor vehicle crash rates per 100,000 population. National vital Statistics System, 7-year average.

⁵ Chlamydia rates per 100,000 population. National Center for Hepatitis, HIV, STD, and TB Prevention.

⁶ Teen birth rate per 100,000 female population, ages 15 – 19. National Vital Statistics System at the National Center for Health Statistics.

Table 40

| Health Factors 2011 | | | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------|
| CLINICAL CARE | | | | | | |
| | Uninsured adults ¹ | Primary care providers ² | Preventable hospital stays ³ | Diabetic screening ⁴ | Mammography screening ⁵ | Rank (of 132) |
| National Benchmark | 13% | 631:1 | 52 | 89% | 74% | |
| VIRGINIA | 17% | 806:1 | 63 | 84% | 64% | |
| Accomack County | 25% | 2,743:1 | 63 | 87% | 65% | 115 |
| Northampton County | 24% | 748:1 | 61 | 90% | 64% | 70 |

¹Small Area Health Insurance Estimates/U.S. Census Bureau.

²Health Resources and Services Administration's Area Resource File (ARF) for 2009. The ARF data on practicing physicians come from the AMA Master File (2008), and the population estimates are from the U.S. Census bureau's 2008 population estimates. This measure is primary care providers including practicing physicians specializing in general practice medicine, family medicine, internal medicine, pediatrics, and obstetrics/gynecology. The measure represents the population per one provider.

³ Preventable hospital stays are measured as the hospital discharge rate for ambulatory care-sensitive conditions per 1,000 Medicare enrollees. Estimates were calculated by authors of the Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care using Medicare claims data.

⁴The percentage of diabetic Medicare patients whose blood sugar control was screened in the past year using a test of their glyated hemoglobin (HbA1c) levels. Estimates were calculated by the authors of the Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care using Medicare claims data.

⁵The percent of female Medicare enrollees age 67-69 that had at least one mammogram over a two-year period.

Table 41

| Health Factors 2011 | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|
| SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS | | | | | |
| | High School graduation ¹ | Some college ² | Unemployment ³ | Children in poverty ⁴ | Rank (of 132) |
| National Benchmark | 92% | 68% | 5.3% | 11% | |
| VIRGINIA | 76% | 65% | 6.7% | 14% | |
| Accomack County | 70% | 41% | 6.6% | 30% | |
| Northampton County | 65% | 46% | 7.9% | 31% | |
| | Inadequate social support ⁵ | Single-parent households ⁶ | Violent crime rate ⁷ | | |
| National Benchmark | 14% | 20% | 100 | | |
| VIRGINIA | 19% | 29% | 270 | | |
| Accomack County | 22% | 42% | 229 | | 103 |
| Northampton County | 17% | 48% | 199 | | 106 |

¹Percent of ninth-grade cohort in public schools that graduates from high school in four years. Calculated using two data sets from the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES): (1) the Common Core of Data, Local Education Agency Universe Survey Dropout and Completion, Restricted Use Data File and (2) the Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey Data File, both for 2005-06.

² Percent of adults aged 25-44 years with some post-secondary education. American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates.

³Percent of population 16+ unemployed but seeking work. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) – the most recent calendar-year annual estimate for unemployment.

⁴Percent of children under age 18 in poverty. Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) program through the U.S. Census.

⁶Percent of adults without social/emotional support. National Center for Health Statistics, BRFSS. Response to the question: “how often do you get the social and emotional support you need?”

⁷Violent crime per 100,000 population. Three years of data on county-level offenses from the Uniform Crime Reporting program.

Table 42

| Health Factors 2011 | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|---|--|--|------------------|
| PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT | | | | | |
| | Air pollution- particulate matter days ¹ | Air pollution- ozone days ² | Access to healthy foods ³ | Access to recreational facilities ⁴ | Rank (of 132) |
| National Benchmark | 0 | 0 | 92% | 17 | |
| VIRGINIA | 1 | 7 | 52% | 11 | |
| Accomack County | 1 | 1 | 22% | 13 | 103 |
| Northampton County | 1 | 0 | 20% | 7 | 110 |

¹Annual number of days that air quality was unhealthy for sensitive populations due to fine particulate matter (FPM, <2.5 µm in diameter). Public Health Air Surveillance Evaluation (PHASE) project, a collaborative effort between the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the EPA, used Community Multi-Scale Air Quality Model (CMAQ) output and air quality monitor data to create a spatial-temporal model that estimated fine particulate matter concentrations throughout the year.

²Annual number of unhealthy air quality days due to ozone. PHASE.

³Healthy food outlets include grocery stores and produce stands or farmers' markets. Based on the percent of residential Zip codes in a county with a healthy food outlet, defined as grocery stores or produce stands/farmers' markets. U.S. Census Bureau's Zip Code Business Patterns.

⁴Rate of recreational facilities per 100,000 population. United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Food Environment Atlas. Calculated using the most current County Business Patterns data set. Recreational facilities are identified by North American Industrial Classification system (NAICS) code 713940.

V. Selected Social Indicators

Table 43

| Rates of Abuse and Neglect Per 1,000 Children 2004 - 2008 | | | | | |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
| VIRGINIA | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 3.3 |
| Accomack | 5.0 | 6.2 | 6.7 | 5.2 | 7.0 |
| Northampton | 2.3 | .07 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 4.8 |

Source: Virginia Department of Social Services: Kids Count. CPS Program and Statistical Reports 2009
 Census Population estimates by age (CC-ESP 2009 – agesex-51).
 Selected_social_indicators_2010_11.xls

Table 44

| Cohabiting Households as a Percent of Married and Cohabiting Households – 2008 | | | |
|---|-----------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | Cohabiting Rate | # Married Households | # Unmarried Partners |
| VIRGINIA | 8% | 1,330,101 | 119,613 |
| Accomack | 10% | 6,931 | 787 |
| Northampton ¹ | N/A | N/A | N/A |

Note: (1) Statewide, 41 localities were unavailable since their population is less than 20,000.

Source: Virginia Department of Social Services: American Community Survey, table B11001 & B11009 – 2006-2008. Retrieved March 23, 2011 from

http://www.dss.virginia.gov/geninfo/reports/agency_wide/selected_social_indicators.cgi

Table 45

| Divorce by Locality | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| Divorce and Annulments Granted 2008 | | |
| | # Divorces & Annulments Granted | Divorces & Annulments Granted Per 1,000 |
| VIRGINIA | 29,460 | 5.1 |
| Accomack | 102 | 3.5 |
| Northampton | 42 | 4.1 |

Source: Virginia Department of Social Services. Virginia Department of Health, Division of Health Statistics and Census population estimate file, CC-EST2009-ALLDATA-51.csv. Populations 20 years of age or older. Retrieved March 23, 2011 from http://www.dss.virginia.gov/geninfo/reports/agency_wide/selected_social_indicators.cgi

Table 46

| Annual Unemployment Rate | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------------------------|
| 2004 – 2010 | | | | | | | |
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | YTD 2010 ¹ |
| VIRGINIA | 3.7% | 3.5% | 3.0% | 3.0% | 3.9% | 6.7% | 7.1% |
| Accomack | 4.6% | 4.6% | 4.2% | 4.0% | 5.0% | 6.6% | 7.4% |
| Northampton | 4.6% | 5.1% | 4.3% | 4.0% | 5.4% | 7.9% | 8.5% |

¹Year-to-date through April 2010

Source: Virginia Department of Social Services. Virginia Employment Commission Labor Force and Employment and Unemployment (LAUS) data. Retrieved March 23, 2011 from http://www.dss.virginia.gov/geninfo/reports/agency_wide/selected_social_indicators.cgi

Table 47

| Median Household Income 2004 – 2008 | | | | | |
|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Unadjusted and Adjusted to SFY 2008 Dollars | | | | | |
| Median Household Income – Unadjusted | | | | | |
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
| VIRGINIA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Accomack | \$31,256 | \$32,837 | \$37,235 | \$36,616 | \$37,564 |
| Northampton | \$31,847 | \$32,096 | \$32,804 | \$33,950 | \$34,424 |
| Median Household Income – Adjusted to SFY 2008 Dollars | | | | | |
| VIRGINIA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Accomack | \$36,375 | \$37,050 | \$40,339 | \$38,804 | NA |
| Northampton | \$37,062 | \$36,214 | \$35,539 | \$35,979 | NA |

Source: Virginia Department of Social Services. Kids Count for median income. Wages adjusted to SFY 2008 dollars using the CPI-W, Series ID: CWSR0000SA0, comparing July 2008 CPI-W to July 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 CPI-W.

Retrieved March 23, 2011 from

http://www.dss.virginia.gov/geninfo/reports/agency_wide/selected_social_indicators.cgi

Table 48

| SNAP Participation Rates 2004 - 2010 | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
| VIRGINIA | 47% | 51% | 53% | 48% | 54% | 66% | 75% |
| Accomack | 45% | 42% | 49% | 45% | 42% | 48% | 55% |
| Northampton | 57% | 60% | 63% | 54% | 62% | 70% | 78% |

Source: Virginia Department of Social Services. VDSS Performance Indicators Report System. Retrieved March 23, 2011 from

http://www.dss.virginia.gov/geninfo/reports/agency_wide/selected_social_indicators.cgi

Table 49

| 2008 – Live Births, Rate per 1,000 by Race Teen Births by Race | | | | |
|---|-----------|-------|-------|-------------|
| | All Races | White | Black | Other Races |
| VIRGINIA | 17.5 | 14.6 | 28.4 | 9.4 |
| Accomack | 32.9 | 30.8 | 37.2 | 20.0 |
| Northampton | 39.2 | 34.7 | 45.2 | 00.0 |

Source: Virginia Department of Social Services. Virginia Department of Health Statistics Reports and Census population estimate file, CC-EST2009-ALLDATA-51.csv, Females ages 10-19 years old.

Retrieved March 23, 2011 from

http://www.dss.virginia.gov/geninfo/reports/agency_wide/selected_social_indicators.cgi

Table 50

| Percent in Poverty 2004 - 2008 | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
| VIRGINIA | 9.5% | 10.0% | 9.6% | 9.9% | 10.2% |
| Accomack | 14.9% | 18.3% | 15.4% | 16.8% | 20.6% |
| Northampton | 17.6% | 19.9% | 18.9% | 20.8% | 19.5% |

Source: Virginia Department of Social Services. U.S. Census Bureau Small Area Income & Poverty Estimates (SAIPE). Retrieved March 23, 2011 from http://www.dss.virginia.gov/geninfo/reports/agency_wide/selected_social_indicators.cgi

Table 51

| Percent of Households by Race Headed by a Single Female – 2008 | | | | | |
|--|-----------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------------|
| | All Races | White | Black | Asian | Other Races ¹ |
| VIRGINIA | 18% | 13% | 40% | 11% | 26% |
| Accomack | 24% | 16% | 44% | NA | NA |
| Northampton ² | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |

Notes: (1) Includes American Indian, Alaskan Native, Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander and Other Alone and Two or More Races. (2) Statewide, 41 localities were unavailable since their population is less than 20,000.

Source: Virginia Department of Social Services. American Community Survey, Table B11001 A through B110016 Household Type by Race (including Living Alone) 2006 – 2008. Retrieved March 23, 2011 from http://www.dss.virginia.gov/geninfo/reports/agency_wide/selected_social_indicators.cgi

Table 52

| On-Time Graduation Rate 2008 - 2009 | | |
|-------------------------------------|------|------|
| | 2008 | 2009 |
| VIRGINIA | 82% | 83% |
| Accomack | 66% | 69% |
| Northampton | NA | NA |

Source: Virginia Department of Social Services. Kids Count. Retrieved March 23, 2011 from http://www.dss.virginia.gov/geninfo/reports/agency_wide/selected_social_indicators.cgi

Table 53

| Educational Attainment by Race and Locality 2008 | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | All Races | | White | | Black | | Other Races | |
| | Some College or Associates | Bachelor's Degree or Higher | Some College or Associates | Bachelor's Degree or Higher | Some College or Associates | Bachelor's Degree or Higher | Some College or Associates | Bachelor's Degree or Higher |
| VIRGINIA | 26% | 35% | 26% | 38% | 29% | 19% | 20% | 44% |
| Accomack | 23% | 19% | 24% | 22% | 20% | 9% | NA | NA |
| Northampton ¹ | | | | | | | | |

Note: (1) Statewide, 41 localities were unavailable since their population is less than 20,000
Source: Virginia Department of Social Services. American Community Survey, table C 15002A to C15002G Educational Attainment for the population 25 years of age or older by Race 2006 to 2008.
Retrieved March 23, 2011 from http://www.dss.virginia.gov/geninfo/reports/agency_wide/selected_social_indicators.cgi

Table 54

| Race by Locality | | | | | | |
|---|--------|--------|--------------------|-------|--------------------|----------------|
| Census Bureau's 2008 Estimates for Race in Virginia | | | | | | |
| | White | Black | American Indian | Asian | Native Hawaiian | Two or more |
| VIRGINIA | 73.03% | 19.91% | 0.37% | 4.87% | 0.09% | 1.74% |
| Accomack | 69.30% | 28.92% | 0.40% | 0.39% | 0.12% | 0.88% |
| Northampton | 59.84% | 38.94% | 0.16% | 0.21% | 0.02% | 0.83% |

Source. Virginia Department of Social Services. Weldon Cooper Center, www.coopercenter.org/demographics. <http://www.census.gov/popest/counties/asrh/>. Retrieved March 23, 2011 from http://www.dss.virginia.gov/geninfo/reports/agency_wide/selected_social_indicators.cgi

Food Environment Atlas

Data found at <http://ers.usda.gov/foodatlas/>

Data only available for Accomack County

Data are county-level measures unless otherwise noted by asterisks.

* state

** regional

Table 55

| Access and Proximity to Grocery Store^{1, 2, 3} | | |
|--|--|--------|
| Variable Abbrev | Variable | |
| 2 HHNV1MI | # households with no car & > 1 mile to store, 2006 Number of housing units in a county that are more than one mile from a supermarket or large grocery store and have no car. | 1,141 |
| 3 PCT_HHNV1MI | % households with no car & > 1 mile to store, 2006 Number of housing units in a county that are more than ten miles from a supermarket or large grocery store and have no car. | 7.5% |
| 4 LOWI1MI | # low income & > 1 mile to store, 2006 Number of the total population in a county that is low income and lives more than ten miles from a supermarket or large grocery store. | 14,181 |
| 5 PCT_LOWI1MI | % of low income & > 1 mile to store, 2006 Percentage of the total population in a county that is low income and lives more than one mile from a supermarket or large grocery store. | 37.6% |
| 6 HHNV10MI | # Households no car & >10 mi to store, 2006 Number of housing units in a county that are more than ten miles from a supermarket or large grocery store and have no car. | 195 |
| 7 PCT_HHNV10MI | % Households no car & >10 mi to store, 2006 Percentage of housing units in a county that are more than ten miles from a supermarket or large grocery store and have no car. | 1.3% |
| 8 LOWI10MI | # Low income & > 10 mi to store, 2006 Number of the total population in a county that is low income and lives more than ten miles from a supermarket or large grocery store. | 319 |
| 9 PCT_LOWI10MI | % Low income & >10 mi to store, 2006 Percentage of the total population in a county that is low income and lives more than ten miles from a supermarket or large grocery store. | .85% |

¹Geographic level: County²Year of data: 2006 store data; 2000 household data.³Source: *Access to Affordable and Nutritious food-Measuring and Understanding Food Deserts and Their Consequences: Report to Congress*. Household data: Socioeconomic Data and Applications Center (SEDAC).

Table 56

| Availability of Food Stores¹ | | |
|--|---|-------|
| 10 GROC07 | # Grocery stores, 2007 Grocery Stores includes establishments generally known as supermarkets and smaller grocery stores primarily engaged in retailing a general line of food, such as canned and frozen foods; fresh fruits and vegetables; and fresh and prepared meats, fish, and poultry. Included in this industry are delicatessen-type establishments primarily engaged in retailing a general line of food. Convenience stores, with or without gasoline sales are excluded. Large general merchandise stores that also retail food, such as supercenters and warehouse club stores are excluded. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns. | 9 |
| 11 GROC08 | # Grocery stores, 2008 Definition and Source: Same as above | 10 |
| 12 PCH_GROC | % Change grocery stores, 07-08 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns and Population Estimates. | 11.1% |
| 13 GROCPTH07 | Grocery stores/1,000 pop, 2007 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns and Population Estimates. | 0.2 |
| 14 GROCPTH08 | Grocery stores/1,000 pop. 2008 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns and Population Estimates. | 0.3 |
| 15 PCH_GROCPTH | % Change grocery stores/1,000 pop, 07-08 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns and Population Estimates. | 11.3% |
| 16 SUPERC07 | #Supercenters and club stores, 2007 The number of supercenters and warehouse club stores in the county. Warehouse clubs and supercenters are primarily engaged in retailing a general line of groceries in combination with general lines of new merchandise, such as apparel, furniture, and appliances. They exclude grocery stores and supermarkets, which are listed separately. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns. | 0 |
| 17 SUPERC08 | #Supercenters and club stores, 2008 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns. | 0 |
| 18 PCH_SUPERC | % Change supercenters and club stores, 07-08 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns. | 0 |
| 19 SUPERCPTH07 | Supercenters and club stores/1,000 pop, 2007 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns and | 0 |

| | | |
|--------------------|--|--------|
| | Population Estimates | |
| 20 SUPERCPTH08 | Supercenters and club stores/1,000 pop, 2008 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns and Population Estimates. | 0 |
| 21 PCH_SUPERCPH | %Change supercenters and club stores/1,000 pop, 07-08 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns and Population Estimates. | 0 |
| 22 CONVS07 | # Convenience stores no gas, 2007 The number of convenience stores in the county. Establishments known as convenience stores or food marts (except those with fuel pumps) are primarily engaged in retailing a limited line of goods that generally includes milk, bread, soda, and snacks. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns. | 6 |
| 23 CONVS08 | # Convenience stores no gas, 2008 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns. | 5 |
| 24 PCH_CONVS | % Change convenience stores no gas, 07-08 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns. | -16.7% |
| 25 CONVSPTH07 | Convenience stores with no gas/1,000 pop, 2007 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns and Population Estimates. | 0.2 |
| 26 CONVSPTH08 | Convenience stores with no gas/1,000 pop, 2008 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns and Population Estimates. | 0.1 |
| 27 PCH_CONVSPTH | % Change convenience stores no gas/1,000 pop, 07-08 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns and Population Estimates. | -16.5% |
| 28 CONVSGAS07 | # Convenience stores with gas, 2007 The number of gasoline-convenience stores in the county. Establishments known as gasoline-convenience stores are engaged in retailing automotive fuels (for example, diesel fuel, gasohol, and gasoline) in combination with convenience store or food mart items. These establishments can either be in a convenience store (food mart) setting or a gasoline station setting. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns and Population Estimates. | 28 |
| 29 CONVSGAS08 | # Convenience stores with gas, 2008 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns and | 18 |

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|--------|
| | Population Estimates. | |
| 30 PCH_CONVSGAS | % Change convenience stores with gas, 07-08 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns and Population Estimates. | -35.71 |
| 31 CONVSGASPTH07 | Convenience stores with gas/ 1,000 pop, 2007 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns and Population Estimates. | 0.73 |
| 32 CONVSGASPTH08 | Convenience stores with gas/ 1,000 pop, 2008 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns and Population Estimates. | 0.47 |
| 33 PCH_CONVSGASPTH | % Change convenience stores with gas/ 1,000 pop, 07-08 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns and Population Estimates. | -35.6% |
| 34 SPECS07 | # Specialized food stores, 2007 The number of specialized food stores in the county. Specialized food stores include establishments primarily engaged in retailing specialized lines of food such as retail bakeries, meat and seafood markets, dairy stores, and produce markets. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns | 5 |
| 35 SPECS08 | # Specialized food stores, 2008 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns | 6 |
| 36 PCH_SPECS | % Change specialized food stores, 07 – 08 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns | 20% |
| 37 SPECSPTH07 | Specialized food stores/ 1,000 pop, 2007 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, Population Estimates | 0.1 |
| 38 SPECSPTH08 | Specialized food stores/ 1,000 pop, 2008 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, Population Estimates | 0.2 |
| 39 PCH_SPECSPTH | % Change specialized food stores/ 1,000 pop, 07 – 08 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, Population Estimates | 20.2% |
| 40 SNAPS08 | # SNAP-authorized stores, 2008 The number of stores in the county authorized to accept SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, previously called Food Stamp Program) benefits. Stores authorized for SNAP include: supermarkets; large, medium and small grocery stores and convenience stores; super stores and supercenters; warehouse club stores; specialized | 40 |

| | | |
|------------------------|--|-----------|
| | food stores (retail bakeries, meat and seafood markets, and produce markets); and meal service providers that serve eligible persons. Source: SNAP Benefits Redemption Division, Food and Nutrition Service, USDA. | |
| 41 SNAPS09 | # SNAP-authorized stores, 2009 Source: SNAP Benefits Redemption Division, Food and Nutrition Service, USDA. | 42 |
| 42 PCH_SNAPS | % Change SNAP-authorized stores, 08-09 Source: SNAP Benefits Redemption Division, Food and Nutrition Service, USDA. | 2.0% |
| 43 SNAPSPTH08 | SNAP-authorized stores/ 1,000 pop, 2008 Source: SNAP Benefits Redemption Division, Food and Nutrition Service, USDA and U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates. | 1.0 |
| 44 SNAPSPTH09 | SNAP-authorized stores/ 1,000 pop, 2009 Source: SNAP Benefits Redemption Division, Food and Nutrition Service, USDA and U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates. | 1.1 |
| 45 PCH_SNAPSPTH | % Change SNAP-authorized stores/ 1,000 pop, 08-09 Source: SNAP Benefits Redemption Division, Food and Nutrition Service, USDA and U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates. | 4.2% |
| 46 REDEMP_SNAPS08 | SNAP redemptions/SNAP-authorized stores, 2008 The average SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, previously called Food Stamp Program) redemption amount per SNAP-authorized store in a county. SNAP stores include: supermarkets; large, medium and small grocery stores and convenience stores; super stores and supercenters; warehouse club stores; specialized foodstores (retail bakeries, meat and seafood markets, and produce markets); and meal service providers that serve eligible persons. Source: SNAP Benefits Redemption Division, Food and Nutrition Service, USDA | \$79,932 |
| 47 REDEMP_SNAPS09 | SNAP redemptions/SNAP-authorized stores, 2009 The average redemption amount per SNAP-authorized store in a county. Source: SNAP Benefits Redemption Division, Food and Nutrition Service, USDA | \$119,981 |
| 48 PCH_REDEMP_SNAPS | % Change SNAP redemptions/SNAP-authorized stores, 08-09 Source: SNAP Benefits Redemption Division, Food and | 50.1% |

| | | |
|---------------------|---|-----------|
| | Nutrition Service, USDA | |
| 49 WICS08 | # WIC-authorized stores, 2008 The number of food stores in a county that are authorized to accept WIC Program (Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children) benefits. WIC-authorized stores include foodstores and other retail establishments that carry designated WIC foods and food categories. Source: Program Analysis and Monitoring Branch, Supplemental food Programs Division, food and Nutrition Service, USDA. | 7 |
| 50 WICS09 | # WIC-authorized stores, 2009 Source: Program Analysis and Monitoring Branch, Supplemental food Programs Division, food and Nutrition Service, USDA. | 7 |
| 51 PCH_WICS | % Change WIC-authorized stores, 08-09 Source: Program Analysis and Monitoring Branch, Supplemental food Programs Division, food and Nutrition Service, USDA. | 0 |
| 52 WICSPH08 | WIC-authorized stores/ 1,000 pop, 2008 Source: Program Analysis and Monitoring Branch, Supplemental food Programs Division, food and Nutrition Service, USDA, and U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Statistics. | 0.18 |
| 53 WICSPH09 | WIC-authorized stores/ 1,000 pop, 2009 Source: Program Analysis and Monitoring Branch, Supplemental food Programs Division, food and Nutrition Service, USDA, and U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Statistics. | 0.18 |
| 54 PCH_WICSPH | % Change WIC-authorized stores/ 1,000 pop, 08-09 Source: Program Analysis and Monitoring Branch, Supplemental food Programs Division, food and Nutrition Service, USDA, and U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Statistics. | -0.17 |
| 55 REDEMP_WICS08 | WIC redemptions/WIC-authorized stores, 2008 The average WIC redemption amount per WIC-authorized store. Source: Program Analysis and Monitoring Branch, Supplemental food Programs Division, food and Nutrition Service, USDA. | \$112,338 |
| 56 REDEMP_WICS09 | WIC redemptions/WIC-authorized stores, 2009 Source: Program Analysis and Monitoring Branch, Supplemental food Programs Division, food and Nutrition Service, USDA. | \$104,449 |

| | | |
|-----------------------|--|--------|
| 57 PCH_REDEMP_WICS | % Change in WIC redemptions/WIC-authorized stores, 08-09 Source: Program Analysis and Monitoring Branch, Supplemental food Programs Division, food and Nutrition Service, USDA. | -2.57% |
|-----------------------|--|--------|

¹Geographic level: County

Table 57

| Availability of Restaurants ¹ | | |
|--|--|--------|
| 58 FFR07 | # Fast-food restaurants, 2007 The number of limited-service restaurants in the county. Limited-service restaurants include establishments primarily engaged in providing food services (except snack and nonalcoholic beverage bars) where patrons generally order or select items and pay before eating. Food and drink may be consumed on premises, taken out, or delivered to the customer's location. Some establishments in this industry may provide these food services in combination with alcoholic beverage sales. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns. | 37 |
| 59 FFR08 | # Fast-food restaurants, 2008 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns. | 36 |
| 60 PCH_FFR | % Change fast-food restaurants, 07-08 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns. | -2.70% |
| 61 FFRPTH07 | Fast-food restaurants/ 1,000 pop, 2007 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns and Population Estimates. | 0.96 |
| 62 FFRPTH08 | Fast-food restaurants/ 1,000 pop, 2008 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns and Population Estimates. | 0.94 |
| 63 PCH_FFRPTH | % Change fast-food restaurants/ 1,000 pop, 07-08 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns and Population Estimates. | -2.55% |
| 64 FSR07 | # Full-service restaurants, 2007 The number of full-service restaurants in the county. Full-service restaurants include establishments primarily engaged in providing food services to patrons who order and are served while seated (i.e., waiter/waitress service) and pay after eating. These establishments may provide this type of food service to patrons in combination with selling alcoholic beverages, providing take-out services, or presenting live nontheatrical entertainment. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns | 22 |

| | | |
|------------------|---|--------|
| 65 FSR08 | # Full-service restaurants, 2008 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns | 21 |
| 66 PCH_FSR | % Change full-service restaurants, 07-08 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns | -4.55% |
| 67 FSRPTH07 | Full-service restaurants/ 1,000 pop, 2007 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns and Population Estimates. | 0.57 |
| 68 FSRPTH08 | Full-service restaurants/ 1,000 pop, 2008 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns and Population Estimates. | 0.54 |
| 69 PCH_FSRPTH | % Change full-service restaurants/ 1,000 pop, 07-08 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns and Population Estimates. | -4.40% |

¹Geographic level: County

Table 58

| Expenditures on Food at Restaurants¹ | | |
|--|---|----------|
| 70 PC_FFRSALES02 | Fast-food expenditures per capita, 2002* Average expenditures (in 2002 dollars) on food purchased at limited-service restaurants by residents. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census of Accommodation and Food Service 2002. Population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Statistics, 2002. | \$482.00 |
| 71 PC_FFRSALES07 | Fast-food expenditures per capita, 2007* Source: Expenditure data are from a custom table created by the U.S. Census Bureau, American Factfinder, Accommodation and Food Services sector, NAICS code 7222. Population data are from the U.S. Census bureau, current Population Statistics. | \$721.82 |
| 72 PC_FSRSALES02 | Restaurant expenditures per capita, 2002* Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census of Accommodation and Food Service 2002 and Current Population Statistics. | \$513.00 |
| 73 Cell BX PC_FSRSALES07 | Restaurant expenditures per capita, 2007* Source: Expenditure data are from a custom table created by the U.S. Census Bureau, American Factfinder, Accommodation and Food Services sector, NAICS code 7222. Population data are from the U.S. Census bureau, current Population Statistics. | \$739.14 |

¹Geographic level: County

Table 59

| Food Assistance | | |
|-------------------------|---|---------|
| 74 AM_SNAPPART09 | Avg monthly # SNAP participants, 2009* Geographic level: State The number of monthly SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, previously called Food Stamp Program) participants. Source. Tabulations by USDA's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) from National Data Bank Version 8.2, FNS/USDA) | 651,725 |
| 75 AM_SNAPPART10 | Avg monthly # SNAP participants, 2010* Geographic level: State Source. Tabulations by USDA's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) from National Data Bank Version 8.2, FNS/USDA) | 786,157 |
| 76 PCH_AM_SNAPPART | % Change avg monthly # SNAP participants, 09-10* Geographic level: State Source. Tabulations by USDA's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) from National Data Bank Version 8.2, FNS/USDA) | 20.63% |
| 77 SNAPBEN07 | Total SNAP benefits (\$1,000), 2007 Geographic level: County The total dollar amount of SNAP food benefits in a county. Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce. | \$4,207 |
| 78 SNAPBEN08 | Total SNAP benefits (\$1,000), 2008 Geographic level: County The total dollar amount of SNAP food benefits in a county. Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce. | \$4,794 |
| 79 PCH_SNAPBEN | % Change total SNAP benefits (\$1,000), 07-08 Geographic level: County Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce. | 14.0% |
| 80 AMB_PAR06 | Average monthly SNAP \$ benefits, 2006 Geographic level: County The average monthly SNAP food benefits per participants in a county. Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce. | \$79 |
| 81 SNAP_PART_RATE_06 | SNAP participation rate, 2006* Geographic level: State Estimate of the number of people in the State that participated in SNAP divided by the number of people eligible to participate in the state. | 69% |

| | | |
|-------------------------|---|---------|
| | Source: Cunnyingham, K.E., Castner, L.A., and Schirm, A.L. (2009). <i>Empirical Bayes Shrinkage Estimates of State Food Stamp Program Participation Rates in 2005 – 2006 for All eligible People and the working Poor: Final Report</i> . Prepared by Mathematica Policy Research, Inc. for the USDA, Food and Nutrition Service. | |
| 82 SNAP_PART_RATE_07 | SNAP participation rate, 2007* Geographic level: State Estimate of the number of people in the State that participated in SNAP divided by the number of people eligible to participate in the state. Source: USDA, Food and Nutrition Service; <i>State Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Participation Rates in 2007</i> and <i>Empirical Bayes Shrinkage Estimates of State Food Stamp Program Participation Rates in 2004-2006 for All Eligible People and the Working Poor: Final Report</i> , June 2010, prepared by Mathematic Policy Research, Inc. | 65% |
| 83 PCT_LOWI_SNAP06 | % Low-income receiving SNAP, 2006 Geographic level: County The number of SNAP participants as a share of low-income persons, where low-income persons are defined as members of households in which household income is at or below 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Level. Source: Population Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau. SNAP participant data are from Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates. | 23.9% |
| 84 PCT_LOWI_SNAP07 | % Low-income receiving SNAP, 2007 Geographic level: County Source: Population Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau. SNAP participant data are from Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates. | 25.4% |
| 85 PCH_LOWI_SNAP | % Change % low-income receiving SNAP, 06-07 Geographic level: County Percent change in the number of SNAP participants as a share of low-income persons, where low-income persons are defined as members of households in which household income is at or below 200 percent of the Federal Poverty Level. Percent change indicators are calculated as [(Year 2-Year1/Year 1*100]. For indicators where Year 1 has a value of zero, the percent change value is set to -9999 to denote "no value." Source: Source: Population Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau. SNAP participant data are from Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates. | 5.9% |
| 86 NSLP_PART09 | Avg daily # School-Lunch participants, 2009* Geographic level: State The average daily number of total participants in the National School Lunch Program (excludes June, July, and | 752,521 |

| | | |
|----------------------------|--|---------|
| | August). Source: Tabulations by USDA's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) from National Data Bank Version 8.2, FNS/USDA. | |
| 87 NSLP_PART10 | Avg daily # School-Lunch participants, 2010* Geographic level: State The average daily number of total participants in the National School Lunch Program (excludes June, July, and August). Source: Tabulations by USDA's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) from National Data Bank Version 8.2, FNS/USDA. | 757,729 |
| 88 PCH_NSLP_PART | % Change avg daily School-Lunch participants, 09-10* Geographic level: State The percent change in the average daily number of total participants in the National School Lunch Program (excludes June, July, and August). Percent change indicators are calculated as [(Year 2 – Year 1/Year 1)*100]. For indicators where Year 1 has a value of zero, the percent change value is set to -9999 to denote "no value." Source: Tabulations by USDA's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) from National Data Bank Version 8.2, FNS/USDA. | .69% |
| 89 PCT_FREE_LUNCH_06 | % Students free-lunch eligible, 2006 Geographic level: County The percent of total students eligible to participate in the National School Lunch Program under the Free Lunch Program. Source: Common Core of Data, National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Education are county-level data. | 53.7% |
| 90 PCT_FREE_LUNCH_08 | % Students free-lunch eligible, 2008 Geographic level: County The percent of total students eligible to participate in the National School Lunch Program under the Free Lunch Program. Source: Common Core of Data, National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Education (CCD, NCES, USDOE) | 53.0% |
| 91 PCT_REDUCED_LUNCH_06 | % Students reduced-price-lunch eligible, 2006 Geographic level: County The percent of total students eligible to participate in the National School Lunch Program under the Reduced-price Lunch Program. Source: CCD, NCES, USDOE. | 7.3% |
| 92 | % Students reduced-price-lunch eligible, 2008 | 8.1% |

| | | |
|------------------------|--|-----------|
| PCT_REDUCED_LUNCH_08 | Geographic level: County Source: CCD, NCES, USDOE. | |
| 93 SBP_PART09 | Avg daily # Schl-Breakfast participants, 2009* Geographic level: State The average daily number of total participants in the School Breakfast Program (excludes June, July, and August). Source: Tabulations by USDA's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) from the National Data Bank Version 8.2, FNS/USDA. | 234,202.0 |
| 94 SBP_PART10 | Avg daily # Schl-Breakfast participants, 2010* Geographic level: State Source: Tabulations by USDA's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) from the National Data Bank Version 8.2, FNS/USDA. | 243,178.0 |
| 95 PCH_SBP_PART | % Change avg daily # Schl-Breakfast participants, 09-10* Geographic level: State The percent change in the average daily number of total participants in the National School Breakfast Program (excludes June, July and August). Percent change indicators are calculated as $[(\text{Year 2} - \text{Year 1}) / \text{Year 1}] * 100$. For indicators where Year 1 has a value of zero, the percent change value is set to -9999 to denote "no value." Source: USDA's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) from National Data Bank Version 8.2, FNS/USDA. | 3.8% |
| 96 SFSP_AVG_ATT09 | Avg daily # Summer-Food participants, 2009* Geographic level: State The average daily attendance in the Summer Food Service Program (measured in July). Source: FNS/USDA | 51,752 |
| 97 SFSP_AVG_ATT10 | Avg daily # Summer-Food participants, 2010* Geographic level: State The average daily attendance in the Summer Food Service Program (measured in July). Source: FNS/USDA | 50,767 |
| 98 PCH_SFSP_AVG_ATT | % Change avg daily Summer-Food participants, 09-10* Geographic level: State The percent change in the average daily number of participants in the Summer Food Program (measured in July). Percent change indicators are calculated as $[(\text{Year 2} - \text{Year 1}) / \text{Year 1}] * 100$. For indicators where Year 1 has a value of zero, the percent change value is set to -9990 to denote "no value." Source: FNS/USDA | -1.90% |
| 99 SFSP_SITES | # Summer-Food program sites, 2001 Geographic level: County The number of Summer Food Program sites in the county. | 9 |

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|-----------|
| | Source: USDA/ERS | |
| 100 SFSP_SRVD_SITE | Avg # meals served at Summer-Food sites, 2001 Geographic level: County The total number of meals served by summer food program sponsors by county divided by the number of summer food program sites by county. Source: USDA/ERS | 5,743 |
| 101 WIC_PART09 | Avg monthly # WIC participants, 2009* Geographic level: State The number of individuals (infants, children, and mothers) who received at least one WIC food instrument or food during the report month or were breastfed by a participating mother. These data are 2011 updates of the 2009 data. Source: FNS/USDA | 160,150 |
| 102 WIC_PART10 | Avg monthly # WIC participants, 2010* Geographic level: State The number of individuals (infants, children, and mothers) who received at least one WIC food instrument or food during the report month or are breastfed by a participating mother. Source: FNS/USDA | 160,400 |
| 103 PCH_WIC_PART | % Change avg monthly WIC participants, 09-10* Geographic level: State The percent change in the average monthly number of participants in the WIC program. Percent change indicators are calculated as $[(\text{Year 2} - \text{Year 1}) / \text{Year 1}] * 100$. For indicators where Year 1 has a value of zero, the percent change value is set to -9999 to denote "no value." Source: FNS/USDA. | 0 |
| 104 WIC_REDEMP08 | WIC \$ redemptions, 2008 Geographic level: County The total dollar amount of WIC redemptions in a county. WIC stores include foodstores and other retail establishments that carry designated WIC foods and food categories. Source: Redemption data are from Program Analysis and Monitoring Branch, Supplemental Food Programs Division, food and Nutrition Service, USDA. | \$786,368 |
| 105 WIC_REDEMP09 | WIC \$ redemptions, 2009 Geographic level: State Source: Redemption data are from Program Analysis and Monitoring Branch, Supplemental Food Programs Division, food and Nutrition Service, USDA. | 766,145 |
| 106 PCH_WIC_REDEMP | % Change WIC \$ redemptions, 08-09 Geographic level: County Percent change in the total dollar amount of WIC | -3% |

| | | |
|--------------------------|---|----------|
| | <p>redemptions in a county. WIC stores include foodstores and other retail establishments that carry designated WIC foods and food categories. Percent change indicators are calculated as $[(\text{Year 2} - \text{Year 1}) / \text{Year 1}] * 100$. For indicators where Year 1 has a value of zero, the percent change value is set to -9999 to denote "no value."</p> <p>Source: Redemption data are from Program Analysis and Monitoring Branch, Supplemental Food Programs Division, food and Nutrition Service, USDA.</p> | |
| 107 CACFP_AVG_ATT09 | <p>Avg daily served Child-&-Adult Care, 2009* Geographic level: State The average daily attendance for all child care centers participating in the Child-&-Adult-Care Feeding Program (including child-care centers, family day care homes, and adult care centers). These data are 2011 updates of the 2009 data. Source: Tabulations by USDA's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) from National Data Bank Version 8.2, FNS/USDA.</p> | 55,611.5 |
| 108 CACFP_AVG_ATT10 | <p>Avg daily served Child-&-Adult Care, 2010* Geographic level: State Source: Tabulations by USDA's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) from National Data Bank Version 8.2, FNS/USDA.</p> | 59,195.8 |
| 109 PCH_CACFP_AVG_ATT | <p>% Change avg daily served Child-&-Adult Care, 09-10* Geographic level: State The percent change in the average daily attendance for all child care centers participating in the Child-&-Adult-Care Feeding Program (including child-care centers, family day care homes, and adult care centers). Percent change indicators are calculated as $[(\text{Year 2} - \text{Year 1}) / \text{Year 1}] * 100$. For indicators where Year 1 has a value of zero, the percent change value is set to -9999 to denote "no value." Source: Tabulations by USDA's Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) from National Data Bank Version 8.2, FNS/USDA</p> | 6.5% |

Table 60

| Food Eaten at Home^{1,2} | | |
|---|--|-----|
| 110 PC_FRUVEG | <p>Lbs per capita fruit & veg, 2006** Pounds of fruit and vegetables purchased per resident of the region during the year. Fruit and vegetables include fresh, frozen, and canned, but not juices.</p> | 167 |
| 111 FRUVEG_PREPFOOD | <p>Ratio per capita fruit & veg/prep food, 2006** Ratio of the pounds of fruit and vegetables to prepared food purchased per resident of the region during the year.</p> | 56 |

| | | |
|--------------------|--|-----|
| 112 PC_SNACKS | Lbs per capita pkg sweet snacks, 2006** Pounds of packaged sweet snacks purchased per resident of the region during the year. Packaged sweet snacks include, for example, cookies and candy bars. | 106 |
| 113 PC_SODA | Gals per capita soft drinks, 2006** Gallons of soft drinks purchased per resident of the region during the year. Soft drinks include sodas (diet and caloric-sweetened carbonated beverages), fruit drinks (less than 100% fruit juice), poweraids, and other drinks other than water. | 63 |
| 114 PC_MEAT | Lbs per capita meat & poultry, 2006** Pounds of meat and poultry purchased per resident of the region during the year. Meat and poultry include fresh, frozen, and canned products. | 69 |
| 115 PC_FATS | Lbs per capita solid fats, 2006** Pounds of solid fats purchased per resident of the region during the year. Solid fats include, for example, butter and margarine. | 16 |
| 116 PC_PREPFOOD | Lbs per capita prepared foods, 2006** Pounds of prepared foods purchased per resident of the region during the year. Prepared foods include, for example, ice cream and frozen desserts; packaged sweets/baked goods; ready-to-eat bakery items; frozen entrees and sides; canned soups, sauces and other prepared foods; packaged snacks; ready-to-eat hot and cold deli items. | 298 |

¹ Geographic level: Regional data (26 markets and 9 non-metro census divisions as proscribed by the Nielsen data)

² Source. ERS Quarterly Food-at-Home Price Database. ERS researchers used purchase records from the 1999-2006 Nielsen Homescan data to create 52 separate food categories and calculate the quarterly average price-per-gram for regional markets for each food category. The food categories were created to correspond with the 2005 Guidelines for Americans as well as to capture price premiums for convenience, level of preparation and other processing. Prices and purchases quantities were constructed for a total of 26 markets and 9 non-metro census divisions.

Table 61

| Food Insecurity^{1,2} | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|----|
| 117 FOODINSEC_01_07 | Household food insecurity 2007* Prevalence of household-level food insecurity (includes households with low and very low food security) relative to national average. Food-insecure households are classified as having either low food security or very low food security. Households classified as having <i>low food security</i> reported multiple indications of food access problems, but typically reported few, if any, indications of reduced food intake. Households classified as having <i>very low food security</i> reported multiple indications of reduced food intake and disrupted eating patterns due to inadequate resources for | -1 |

| | | |
|------------------------------|---|----|
| | food. In most, but not all, households with <i>very low food security</i> , the survey respondent reported that he or she was hungry at some time during the year but did not eat because there was not enough money for food. | |
| 118 FOODINSEC_06_08 | Household food insecurity 2008* This data came from the 2008 food security survey which covered about 44,000 household comprising a representative sample of the U.S. civilian population of 118 million households. | -1 |
| 119 FOODINSEC_09 | Household food insecurity 2009* | -1 |
| 120 FOODINSEC_CHILD_01_07 | Child food insecurity, 2001-07* Prevalence of low or very low food insecurity among children in households with children relative to national average. Households with low (but not very low) food insecurity among children mainly reported reductions in the quality and variety of children's means. Only a minority reported any reductions in the amount of food the children ate, and then usually only a single indication of reduced intake. Households with very low food security among children all reported multiple indications of reduced food intake. Almost 80 percent reported (along with four other indicators of food –insecure conditions among children) that at some time during the year a child had been hungry, but the household just could not afford more food. Those that did not report that a child had been hungry reported either that a child had skipped a meal or not eaten for a whole day because there was not enough money for food. | -1 |

¹Geographic level: State

²Source: Source: Data are from an annual survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau as a supplement to the monthly Current Population Survey. USDA sponsors the annual survey, and USDA's Economic Research Service (ERS) compiles and analyzes the responses. The 2007 food security survey covered about 45,600 households and was a representative sample of the U.S. civilian population of 118 million households. The food security survey asked one adult respondent in each household a series of questions about experiences and behaviors that indicate food insecurity. The food security status of the household was assessed based on the number of food-insecure conditions reported (such as being unable to afford balanced meals, cutting the size of meals because of too little money for food, or being hungry because of too little money for food). For more information, see Nord, Mark, Margaret Andrews, and Steven Carlson, *Household Food Security in the United States, 2007*, ERR-66, USDA/ERS. November 2008.

Table 62

| Food Prices^{1,2} (At Stores Not Restaurants) | | |
|--|---|------|
| 121 MILK_PRICE | Relative price of low-fat milk, 2006** Regional average price of low-fat milk relative to the national average price. Low-fat milk includes nonfat and 1% milk. | 1.17 |
| 122 | Relative price of sodas, 2006** | 0.98 |

| | | |
|----------------------------|--|------|
| SODA_PRICE | Regional average price of sodas relative to the national average price. Sodas include carbonated diet and caloric-sweetened beverages. | |
| 123 MILK_SODA | Relative price ratio low-fat milk/sodas, 2006** Ratio of the regional average price of low-fat milk to the regional average price of sodas relative to the national average price ratio. Low-fat milk includes nonfat and 1% milk. Sodas include carbonated diet and caloric-sweetened beverages. | 1.3 |
| 124 DGVEG_STRCHVEG | Price ratio green-leafy/starchy veg, 2006** Ratio of the regional average price of dark green vegetables to the regional average price of starchy vegetables. Dark green vegetables include, but are not limited to fresh and frozen bok choy, broccoli, collard greens, dark-green-leafy lettuce, kale, mesclun, mustard greens, romaine lettuce, spinach, turnip greens, and watercress. Starchy vegetables include, but are not limited to fresh and frozen corn, green peas, lima beans (green), and potatoes. | 1.55 |
| 125 FRUIT_SWEETS | Price ratio fruit/pkg sweet snacks, 2006** Ratio of the regional average price of fruit to the regional average price of packaged sweet snacks. Fruit includes fresh, frozen, and canned. It does not include fruit juice. Packaged sweet snacks include, for example, cookies, candy bars, and bars. | 0.38 |
| 126 FRUIT_SNACKS | Price ratio fruit/pkg savory snacks, 2006** Ratio of the regional average price of fruit to the regional average price of packaged savory snacks. Fruit includes fresh, frozen, and canned. It does not include fruit juice. Packaged savory snacks include, for example, potato chips, pretzels, and crackers. | 0.42 |
| 127 WHLGRAINS_REFGRAINS | Price ratio wholegrain/refined grain, 2006** Ratio of the regional average price of wholegrain products to the regional average price of refined-grain products. Grain products, either whole or refined, include packaged bread, rolls, pita, rice, pasta, cereal; flour and mixes; and frozen and ready to eat grain products. | 1.17 |

¹Geographic level: Regional (26 markets and 9 non-metro census divisions as proscribed by the Nielsen data).

²Source: ERS Quarterly Food-at-Home Price Database.

Table 63

| Food Taxes^{1,2} | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---|
| 128 SODA_STORE_VENDMACH | Soda sales tax, retail stores, 2008* Additional tax on soda purchased at retail stores. Additional rates are percentage points added to general food sales tax rates. | 0 |

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|-------|
| 129 SODA_VENDMACH | Soda sales tax, vending, 2008* Additional tax on soda drinks purchased at vending machines. Additional rates are percentage points added to the general food sales tax rates. | 0.025 |
| 130 CHIPS_VENDMACH | Chip & pretzel sales tax, vending, 2008* Additional tax on chips and pretzels purchased at vending machines (no State imposes additional taxes on chips and pretzels purchased at grocery stores). Additional rates are percentage points added to the general food sales tax rates. | 0.025 |
| 131 FOOD_TAX | General food sales tax, retail stores, 2008* General food sales tax, where the definition of “food” varies by State (documentation available at Bridging the Gap Program, University of Illinois at Chicago). | 0.015 |

¹Geographic level: State

²Source: MayaTech Corporation for the “Bridging the Gap Program,” University of Illinois at Chicago, 2009.

Table 64

| Health ¹ | | |
|----------------------------|---|------|
| 132 PCT_DIABETES_ADULTS | Adult diabetes rate, 2007 Estimates of age-adjusted percentages of persons age ≥ 20 with diabetes (gestational diabetes excluded). Source. Estimates are from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). CDC used data from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) for 2006, 2007, and 2008 and from the U.S. Census to estimate the number and prevalence of cases of diabetes and obesity among adults age ≤ 20 for all 3,141 counties in the United States, as described in <i>Estimated County-Level Prevalence of Diabetes and Obesity</i> , United States, 2007, Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, November 20, 2009 / 58(45);1259-1263. | 10.7 |
| 133 PCT_OBESE_ADULTS | Adult obesity rate, 2007 Estimates of age-adjusted percentages of persons age ≥ 20 with obesity, where obesity is BMI is equal to a BMI ≤ 30 kg / m ² . Source. Estimates are from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). CDC used data from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) for 2006, 2007, and 2008 and from the U.S. Census to estimate the number and prevalence of cases of diabetes and obesity among adults age ≥ 20 for all 3,141 counties in the United States, as described in <i>Estimated County-Level Prevalence of Diabetes and Obesity</i> , United States, 2007, Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, November 20, 2009 / 58(45);1259-1263. | 30.2 |
| 134 PCT_OBESE_CHILD08 | Low-income preschool obesity rate, 2008 Prevalence of obesity among children aged 2-4 years in households with income \leq to 200% of the poverty threshold based on family size. For children aged 2-4 years, obesity is defined as | 23.7 |

| | | |
|----------------------------------|--|------|
| | <p>BMI-for-age $\geq 95^{\text{th}}$ percentile based on the 2000 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) sex-specific growth charts. Source. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) analysis of height and weight data from the Pediatric Nutrition Surveillance System data as described in Obesity Prevalence Among Low-Income, Preschool-Aged Children—United States, 1998-2008, CDC, Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, July 24, 2009/58(28):769-773. For this county analysis, CDC combined the 2006-2008 PedNSS data for children two to four years of age. CDC does not publish obesity rates when <100 records are available for analysis. Only yearly data are available for these States for these years: South Carolina, 2006 and 2008; Louisiana, 2007; Mississippi, 2007-2008. See CDC mapping of these data.</p> | |
| <p>135 PCT_OBESE_CHILD09</p> | <p>Low-income preschool obesity rate, 2009 Prevalence of obesity among children aged 2-4 years in households with income \leq to 200% of the poverty threshold based on family size. For children aged 2-4 years, obesity is defined as BMI-for-age $\geq 95^{\text{th}}$ percentile based on the 2000 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) sex-specific growth charts. Source. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) analysis of height and weight data from the Pediatric Nutrition Surveillance System is described in Obesity Prevalence Among Low-Income, Preschool-Aged Children—United States, 1998-2008, CDC, Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, July 24, 2009/58(28):769-773. For this county analysis, CDC combined the 2007-2009 PedNSS data for children two to four years of age. CDC does not publish obesity rates when <100 records are available for analysis. Only yearly data are available for these States for these years: Louisiana and Texas, 2007 and 2009; Maine and South Carolina 2008 and 2009; Utah and Virginia 2009. See CDC mapping of these data.</p> | 22.5 |

¹Geographic level: County

Table 65

| Local Foods^{1,2} | | |
|----------------------------------|--|--------|
| 136 DIRSALES_FARMS07 | # Farms with direct sales, 2007 Number of farms in the county that sell directly to final consumers. | 16 |
| 137 PCT_LOCLFARM07 | % Farms with direct sales, 2007 Percent of farms in the county that sell directly to final consumers. | 6.5% |
| 138 PCT_LOCLSALE07 | % Farm sales \$ direct to consumer, 2007 Percent of the total value of farm sales in the county sold directly to final consumers. | 0 |
| 139 DIRSALES07 | \$ Direct farm sales, 2007 Value of direct farm sales in the county. | \$66 |
| 140 DIRSALES07 | \$ Direct farm sales per capita, 2007 Value of direct farm sales in the county divided by the residents of the county. | \$1.72 |
| 141 FMRKT09 | # Farmers' markets, 2009 Number of farmers' markets in the county. A farmer's market is a retail outlet in which two or more vendors sell agricultural products directly to customers through a common marketing channel. At least 51 percent of their retail sales are derived directly from consumers. Source. County-level data for farmers' markets were compiled by the Marketing Services Division, Agricultural Marketing Services, USDA | 1 |
| 142 FMRKT10 | # Farmers' markets, 2010 Source. County-level data for farmers' markets were compiled by the Marketing Services Division, Agricultural Marketing Services, USDA | 1 |
| 143 PCH_FMRKT | % Change farmers' markets, 09-10 Percent change in the number of farmers' markets in the county. A farmer's market is a retail outlet in which two or more vendors sell agricultural products directly to customers through a common marketing channel. At least 51 percent of their retail sales are derived directly from consumers. Percent change indicators are calculated as $[(\text{Year 2} - \text{Year 1}) / \text{Year 1}] * 100$. For indicators where Year 1 has a value of zero, the percent change value is set to -9999 to denote "no value." Source. County-level data for farmers' markets were compiled by the Marketing Services Division, Agricultural Marketing Services, USDA | 0 |

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|--------|
| 144 FMRKTPH09 | Farmers' markets/ 1,000 pop, 2009 Number of farmers' markets in the county per 1,000 county residents. A farmer's market is a retail outlet in which two or more vendors sell agricultural products directly to customers through a common marketing channel. At least 51 percent of their retail sales are derived directly from consumers. Source. County-level data for farmers' markets were compiled by the Marketing Services Division, Agricultural Marketing Services, USDA | 0.03 |
| 145 VEGACRES07 | # Vegetable acres harvested, 2007 Number of harvested vegetable acres in the county. | 6,270 |
| 146 VEGACRESPH07 | Vegetable acres harvested/ 1,000 pop, 2007 | 163.39 |
| 147 FARM_TO_SCHOOL | Farm to school program, 2009 Number of harvested vegetable acres in the county per 1,000 county residents. | 0 |

¹ Geographic level: County

²Source: Except where otherwise indicated, data in this table come from the 2007 Ag Census Counties and population data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates.

Table 66

| Physical Activity Levels and Outlets | | |
|---|--|------|
| 148 PCT_ADULTPA | % Adults meeting activity guidelines, 2007* Geographic level: State Percentage of self-reported "physically active" adults age \geq 18, where physically active = at least 150 minutes of moderate physical activity per week, or 75 minutes of vigorous activity per week, or an equivalent combination of moderate and vigorous physical activity; meeting U.S. public health guidelines for physical activity. Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System | 67.1 |
| 149 PCT_HSPA | % Highschoolers physically active, 2007* Geographic level: State Percentage of self-reported "physically active" high school students, where "physically active" = did any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time for a total of at least 60 minutes/day on 5 or more days during the 7 days before the survey. Source: CDC, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System | N/A |
| 150 RECFAC07 | # Recreation & fitness facilities, 2007 Geographic level: County Number of "fitness and recreation centers" in a county, where "fitness and recreation centers" are establishments primarily engaged in operating fitness and recreational sports facilities featuring exercise and other active physical fitness conditioning or recreational sports activities, such as | 6 |

| | | |
|----------------------|--|--------|
| | swimming, skating, or racquet sports (defined by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Code 713940). Source. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns. | |
| 151 RECFAC08 | # Recreation & fitness facilities, 2008 Geographic level: County Source. U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns. | 5 |
| 152 PCH_RECFAC | % Change recreation & fitness facilities, 07-08 Geographic level: County Percent change in the number of “fitness and recreation centers” in a county, where “fitness and recreation centers” are establishments primarily engaged in operating fitness and recreational sports facilities featuring exercise and other active physical fitness conditioning or recreational sports activities, such as swimming, skating, or racquet sports (defined by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Code 713940). Percent change indicators are calculated as $[(\text{Year 2} - \text{Year 1} / \text{Year 1}) * 100]$. For indicators where Year 1 has a value of zero, the percent change value is set to -9999 to denote “no value.” Source: U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns | -16.67 |
| 153 RECFACPTH07 | Recreation & fitness facilities/ 1,000 pop, 2007 Geographic level: County Number of “fitness and recreation centers” in a county divided by number of county residents, where “fitness and recreation centers” are establishments primarily engaged in operating fitness and recreational sports facilities featuring exercise and other active physical fitness conditioning or recreational sports activities, such as swimming, skating, or racquet sports (defined by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Code 713940). Source: U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns | 0.15 |
| 154 RECFACPTH08 | Recreation & fitness facilities/ 1,000 pop, 2008 Geographic level: County Number of “fitness and recreation centers” in a county divided by number of county residents, where “fitness and recreation centers” are establishments primarily engaged in operating fitness and recreational sports facilities featuring exercise and other active physical fitness conditioning or recreational sports activities, such as swimming, skating, or racquet sports (defined by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Code 713940). Source: U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns | 0.13 |
| 155 PCH_RECFACPTH | % Change recreation & fitness facilities/ 1,000 pop, 07-08 Geographic level: County Percent change in the number of “fitness and recreation centers” in a county divided by number of county residents, where “fitness and recreation centers” are establishments | -16.54 |

| | | |
|----------------|--|---|
| | <p>primarily engaged in operating fitness and recreational sports facilities featuring exercise and other active physical fitness conditioning or recreational sports activities, such as swimming, skating, or racquet sports (defined by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Code 713940). Percent change indicators are calculated as $[(\text{Year 2} - \text{Year 1}) / \text{Year 1}] * 100$. For indicators where Year 1 has a value of zero, the percent change value is set to -9999 to denote "no value."</p> <p>Source: U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns</p> | |
| 156 NATAMEN | <p>ERS natural amenity index, 1999</p> <p>Geographic level: County</p> <p>Index of natural amenities constructed by USDA's Economic Research Service, based on the premise that people are drawn to areas with varied topography; lakes, ponds, or oceanfront; warm, sunny winters; and temperate, low-humidity summers. The index measures a county's natural amenities score as a standard deviation from the all-county mean value. Counties having large negative index values indicate a much lower score than the all-county mean. Large, positive scores indicate counties with natural amenities higher than the mean value for all counties. Note: Alaska and Hawaii are excluded.</p> <p>Source: <i>Natural Amenities Drive Rural Population Change</i>, AER-781, USDA, ERS and ERS Rural Amenities Briefing Room.</p> | 4 |

Table 67

| Socioeconomic Characteristics ¹ | | |
|--|---|-------|
| 157 PCT_NHWHITE08 | <p>% White, 2008</p> <p>Percent of county resident population that is non-Hispanic White.</p> <p>Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 County Population Estimates</p> | 60.7% |
| 158 PCT_NHBLACK08 | <p>% Black, 2008</p> <p>Percent of county resident population that is non-Hispanic Black or African American.</p> <p>Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 County Population Estimates</p> | 28.5% |
| 159 PCT_HISP08 | <p>% Hispanic, 2008</p> <p>Percent of county resident population that is of Hispanic origin.</p> <p>Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 County Population Estimates</p> | 9.2% |
| 160 PCT_NHASIAN08 | <p>% Asian, 2008</p> <p>Percent of county resident population that is Asian.</p> <p>Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 County Population</p> | 0.4% |

| | | |
|-------------------|--|----------|
| | Estimates | |
| 161 PCT_NHNA08 | % Amer. Indian or Alaska Native, 2008 Percent of county resident population that is American Indian or Alaskan Native. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 County Population Estimates | 0.3% |
| 162 PCT_NHPI08 | % Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, 2008 Percent of county resident population that is Hawaiian or Pacific Islander. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 County Population Estimates | 0 |
| 163 MED_HH_INC | Median household income, 2008 Estimate of median household income. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates – 2008 Data. | \$37,564 |
| 164 POV_RATE | Poverty rate, 2008 Percent of county residents with household income below the poverty threshold. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates – 2008 Data. | 20.6 |
| 165 PERPOV | Persistent poverty counties, 2000 Counties where the poverty rate of residents was 20% or more in 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000. Source: USDA/ERS-Measuring Rurality Briefing Room | 0 |

¹Geographic level: County

VII. Life Expectancy

Table 68.

| Life Expectancy National, Virginia, Accomack and Northampton Counties 1987 - 2007 | | | | | | |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 1987 | | 1997 | | 2007 | |
| | Male | F | M | F | M | F |
| National | 71.3 | 78.4 | 73.7 | 79.6 | 75.6 | 80.8 |
| Virginia | 71.2 | 78.1 | 73.5 | 79.3 | 75.8 | 80.7 |
| Accomack | 67.5 | 76 | 70 | 77.3 | 71.5 | 77.6 |
| Northampton | 67.5 | 76 | 70 | 77.3 | 71.5 | 77.6 |

Table 69.

| Life Expectancy White National, Virginia, Accomack and Northampton Counties 1987 - 2007 | | | | | | |
|---|------|----|------|------|------|------|
| | 1987 | | 1997 | | 2007 | |
| | Male | F | M | F | M | F |
| National | 72.1 | 79 | 74.4 | 80.1 | 76.1 | 81.2 |
| Virginia | 72.4 | 79 | 74.7 | 80.1 | 76.6 | 81.3 |
| Accomack | 69.8 | 78 | 72.3 | 79.2 | 73.3 | 79.1 |
| Northampton | 69.8 | 78 | 72.3 | 79.2 | 73.3 | 79.1 |

Table 70.

| Life Expectancy Black National, Virginia, Accomack and Northampton Counties 1987 - 2007 | | | | | | |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 1987 | | 1997 | | 2007 | |
| | Male | F | M | F | M | F |
| National | 64.2 | 73.1 | 67.1 | 75 | 70 | 77.1 |
| Virginia | 65.3 | 73.5 | 67.5 | 75.2 | 70.3 | 77.4 |
| Accomack | 63.6 | 72.7 | 65.4 | 74 | 67.3 | 74.6 |
| Northampton | 63.6 | 72.7 | 65.4 | 74 | 67.3 | 74.6 |

Source: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) (2011). Adult Life Expectancy by US Count 1987-2007. Seattle, United States. Retrieved November 29, 2011 from <http://www.healthmetricsandevaluation.org/record/united-states-adult-life-expectancy-county-1987-2007>

Note: The 3,141 US counties were merged into 2,357 clusters for this research. This was done to account for changes in county definitions over time and low death counts in some counties. Counties with fewer than 7,000 males or 7,000 females were joined with neighboring counties in the same state of similar size, income, and percent of population reported as black or Native American until the cutoff was met. Within the dataset, counties in the same cluster will have the same results.

VIII. Births, Pregnancies, Induced Terminations and Infant Deaths

Table 71

| Resident Total Live Births by Number of Prenatal Visits With Percents Prenatal Visits of Total Births By Planning District and City or County Virginia, Planning District 22, Accomack and Northampton Counties 2009 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|---|---------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Planning District/ County | Resident Total Births | Number of Prenatal Visits | | | | | Percent Prenatal Visits of Total Births | | | | |
| | | No Visits | 1-9 Visits | 1-14 Visits | 15 Up Visits | Visits Unknown | No Visits | 1-9 Visits | 1-14 Visits | 15 Up Visits | Visits Unknown |
| VA | 104,979 | 880 | 22,408 | 66,468 | 14,610 | 613 | 0.8 | 21.3 | 63.3 | 13.9 | 0.6 |
| PD 22 | 556 | 11 | 216 | 263 | 63 | 3 | 2.0 | 36.8 | 47.3 | 11.3 | 0.5 |
| Accomack | 428 | 8 | 174 | 200 | 43 | 3 | 1.9 | 40.7 | 46.7 | 10.0 | 0.7 |
| Northampton | 128 | 3 | 42 | 63 | 20 | | 2.3 | 32.8 | 49.2 | 15.6 | |

Source: Virginia Department of Health (2011). Virginia.gov. Retrieved November 29, 2011 from <http://www.vdh.virginia.gov/healthstats/stats.htm#tables>

Table 72

| Resident Total Live Births by Trimester Prenatal Care Began With Percents Trimester Care Began of Total Births Virginia, Planning District 22, Accomack County and Northampton County 2009 | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------|-----------------|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------|
| Planning District/ County | Resident Total Births | Trimester Care Began | | | | | Percent Beginning Care In | | | |
| | | First 13 Weeks | Second 14 Weeks | Third 13 Weeks | No Care | Care Unknown | First 13 Weeks | Second 14 Weeks | Third 13 Weeks | No Care |
| Virginia | 104,979 | 86,890 | 12,031 | 2,708 | 880 | 2,470 | 82.8 | 11.5 | 2.6 | 0.8 |
| Planning District 22 | 556 | 325 | 192 | 26 | 11 | 2 | 58.5 | 34.5 | 4.7 | 2.0 |
| Accomack County | 428 | 242 | 154 | 23 | 8 | 1 | 56.5 | 36.0 | 5.4 | 1.9 |
| Northampton County | 128 | 83 | 38 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 64.8 | 29.7 | 2.3 | 2.3 |

Source: Virginia Department of Health (2011). Virginia.gov. Retrieved November 29, 2011 from <http://www.vdh.virginia.gov/healthstats/stats.htm#tables>

Table 73

| Resident Low Weight Live Births Under 2,500 Grams Virginia, Planning District 22, Accomack County and Northampton County 1995 – 2009 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Planning District/County | Year | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
| Virginia | 7,088 | 7,058 | 7,081 | 7,479 | 7,416 | 7,886 | 7,816 | 7,904 | 8,278 | 8,674 | 8,594 | 8,796 | 9,334 | 8,880 | 8,800 |
| Planning District 22 | 43 | 62 | 39 | 57 | 61 | 56 | 74 | 66 | 52 | 58 | 62 | 53 | 56 | 70 | 62 |
| Accomack County | 33 | 45 | 34 | 42 | 43 | 39 | 54 | 51 | 42 | 47 | 43 | 40 | 38 | 54 | 41 |
| Northampton County | 10 | 17 | 5 | 15 | 18 | 17 | 20 | 15 | 10 | 11 | 19 | 13 | 18 | 16 | 21 |

Source: Virginia Department of Health (2011). Virginia.gov. Retrieved November 29, 2011 from <http://www.vdh.virginia.gov/healthstats/stats.htm#tables>

Table 74

Table 1

| Resident Induced Terminations of Pregnancy With Rates Per 1,000 Females Ages 15 – 44 By Race and Total Non-marital Induced Terminations With Percents Non-Marital of Total Induced Virginia, District 22, Accomack County and Northampton County 2009 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--------|--------|-------|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|---|-------|-------|-------|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Planning District/ County | Resident Total Induced Terminations of Pregnancy | | | | | | | | Resident Non-Marital Induced Terminations | | | | | | | |
| | Number of Induced Terminations | | | | Rates Per 1,000 Ages 15 - 44 | | | | Number of Non-Marital Induced | | | | Percents Non-Marital | | | |
| | Total | White | Black | Other | Total | White | Black | Other | Total | White | Black | Other | Total | White | Black | Other |
| Virginia | 26,356 | 12,969 | 11,255 | 2,132 | 16.1 | 11.3 | 30.5 | 19.0 | 19,194 | 8,960 | 9,028 | 1,206 | 72.8 | 69.1 | 80.2 | 56.6 |
| Planning District 22 | 106 | 41 | 57 | 11 | 12.2 | 7.2 | 18.3 | 144.7 | 91 | 36 | 49 | 6 | 83.5 | 87.8 | 86.0 | 54.5 |
| Accomack County | 82 | 32 | 41 | 9 | 12.2 | 7.1 | 18.8 | 140.6 | 69 | 30 | 35 | 4 | 84.1 | 93.8 | 85.4 | 44.4 |
| Northampton County | 27 | 9 | 16 | 2 | 12.4 | 7.3 | 17.2 | 166.7 | 22 | 6 | 14 | 2 | 81.5 | 66.7 | 87.5 | 100.0 |

Source: Virginia Department of Health (2011). Virginia.gov. Retrieved November 29, 2011 from <http://www.vdh.virginia.gov/healthstats/stats.htm#tables>

Table 75

| Resident Natural Fetal Deaths with Rates Per 1,000 Females 15-44 By Race And Non-Marital Natural Fetal Deaths With Percents Non-Marital of Total Virginia, Planning District 22, Accomack and Northampton Counties 2009 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|---|-------|-------|-------|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Planning District/ County | Resident Total Natural Fetal Deaths | | | | | | | | Resident Non-Marital Natural Fetal Deaths | | | | | | | |
| | Number of Natural Fetal Deaths | | | | Rates per 1,000 Ages 15-44 | | | | Number of Non-Marital Deaths | | | | Percents Non-Marital | | | |
| | Total | White | Black | Other | Total | White | Black | Other | Total | White | Black | Other | Total | White | Black | Other |
| Virginia | 6,585 | 4,679 | 1,458 | 448 | 4.03 | 4.06 | 3.96 | 4.00 | 2,447 | 1,438 | 949 | 60 | 37.2 | 30.7 | 65.1 | 13.4 |
| PD 22 | 43 | 27 | 16 | | 4.82 | 4.71 | 5.15 | | 300 | 16 | 14 | | 69.8 | 59.3 | 87.5 | |
| Accomack | 27 | 19 | 8 | | 4.01 | 4.23 | 3.67 | | 22 | 15 | 7 | | 81.5 | 78.9 | 87.5 | |
| Northampton | 16 | 8 | 8 | | 7.34 | 6.46 | 8.60 | | 8 | 1 | 7 | | 50.0 | 12.5 | 87.5 | |

Source: Virginia Department of Health (2011). Virginia.gov. Retrieved November 29, 2011 from <http://www.vdh.virginia.gov/healthstats/stats.htm#tables>

Table 76

| Total Infant Deaths by Place of Occurrence and Place of Residence by Race with Resident Infant Death Rates per 1,000 Total Live Births Virginia, Planning District 22, Accomack County and Northampton County 2009 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|-------|-------|-------|---|-------|-------|-------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Planning District and Counties | Number Of Total Infant Deaths By Place Of Occurrence | | | | Total Infant Deaths by Place of Residence | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Number of Infant Deaths | | | | Rates Per 1,000 Live Births | | | |
| | Total | White | Black | Other | Total | White | Black | Other | Total | White | Black | Other |
| Virginia | 694 | 365 | 310 | 19 | 740 | 400 | 315 | 25 | 7.0 | 5.6 | 13.7 | 2.3 |
| Planning District 22 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 5 | 3 | 2 | | 9.0 | 8.4 | 10.9 | |
| Accomack County | | | | | 4 | 2 | 2 | | 9.3 | 7.0 | 15.3 | |
| Northampton County | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | 7.8 | 13.5 | | |

Source: Virginia Department of Health (2011). Virginia.gov. Retrieved November 29, 2011 from <http://www.vdh.virginia.gov/healthstats/stats.htm#tables>